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State of Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Annual Report

Fiscal Year

1978-79

STATE OF TENNESSEE

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

HAROLD BRADLEY, COMMISSIONER

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STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
4TH FLOOR STATE OFFICE BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

The Honorable Lamar Alexander
Governor of Tennessee
State Capitol
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Governor Alexander:

The Annual Report of the Department of Correction for the Fiscal Year 1978-79 is herewith transmitted.

It is with personal pride that we in the Department of Correction report the progress and accomplishments in the field of corrections, both in the juvenile and adult services, during the period covered by this Report.

We are grateful to you and the members of the General Assembly for the interest shown in our programs. With continued support, the Department of Correction will develop into a progressive correctional system well calculated and equipped to meet the needs of the State of Tennessee.

Respectfully,

H.B. Bradley
Commissioner

HBB/mc

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DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The Department of Correction is headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor pursuant to T.C.A. 4-603. The Commissioner's staff includes the Deputy Commissioner, the Staff Attorney, and administrative and clerical assistants.

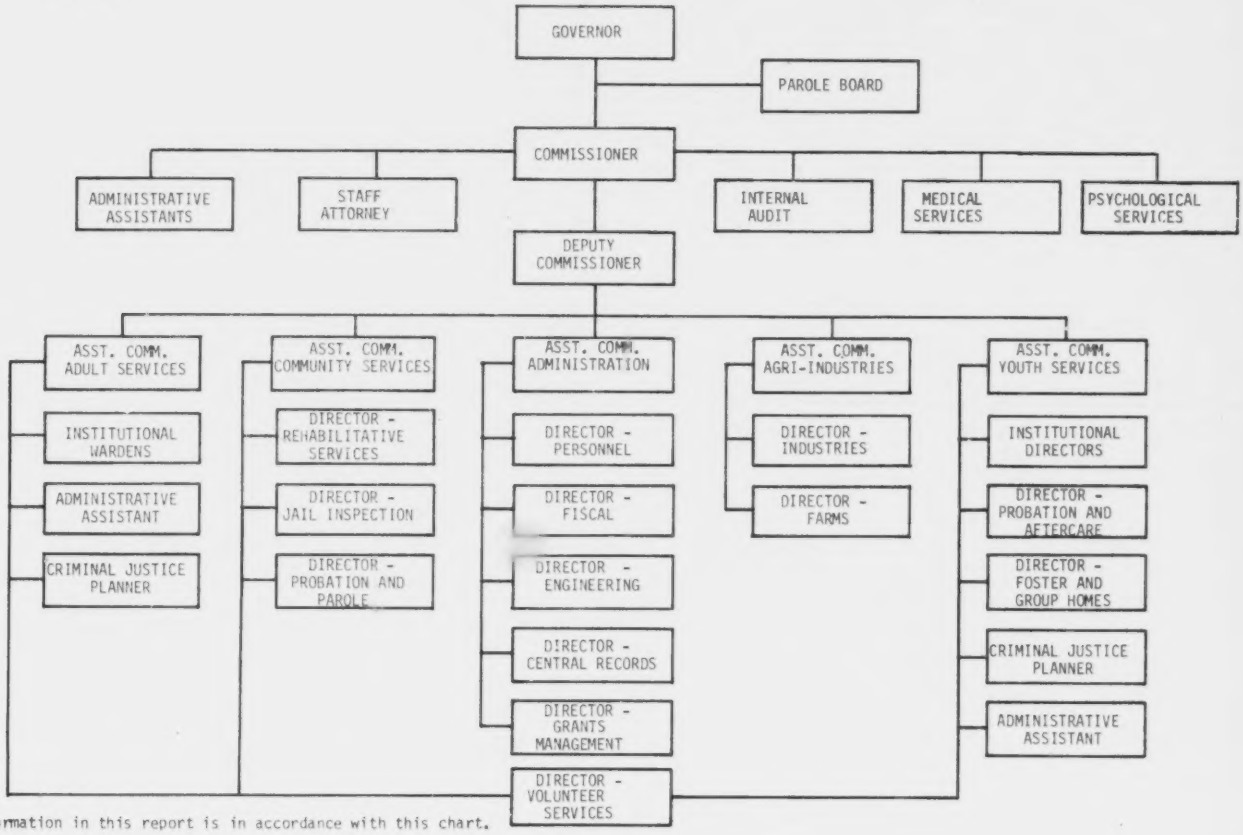
During the first half of Fiscal Year 1978-79, the Department was composed of five Divisions: Adult, Community, Youth, and Administrative Services and the Division of Agri-Industries. This composition is reflected in Chart A. However, in January, the Department began reorganizing its structure. Chart B reflects the proposed reorganization of the Divisions. The Parole Board and the parole supervisory function will be separated from the Department as of July 1, 1979 (Senate Bill 1409).

Pursuant to T.C.A. 4-607, the Commissioner has the authority to establish needed departmental Divisions; however, the Division of Youth Services was established by statute (see T.C.A. 37-1101). Each Division is headed by an Assistant Commissioner who reports directly to the Commissioner.

Each of the Divisions is composed of several sections, each of which is headed by a Director. The sectional composition of each Division is set forth in the organizational chart. Each section was also established by the Commissioner pursuant to T.C.A. 4-607, with the exception of the Adult Probation and Parole and the Rehabilitative Services Sections, which were established by T.C.A. 40-3605 and T.C.A. 41-1803, respectively.

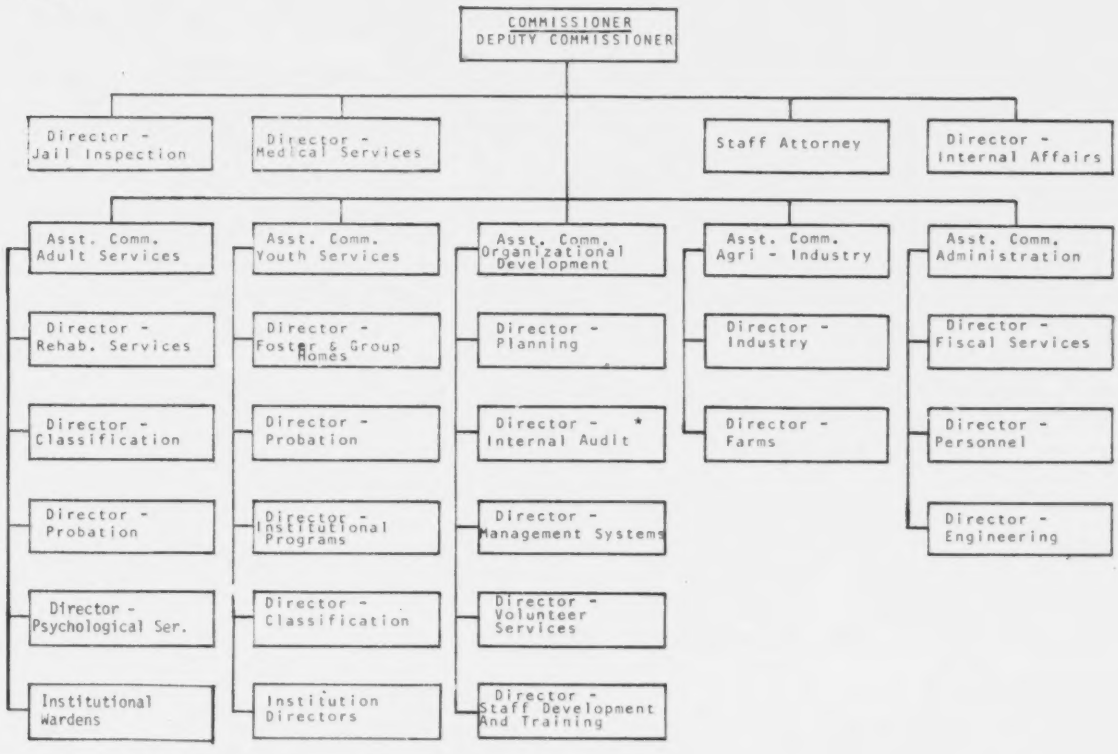
The Wardens of the adult institutions and the Directors of the juvenile institutions are appointed by the Commissioner. Statutorily, each report directly to the Commissioner, but in day-by-day operations within the limits of established policy, each report through their respective Assistant Commissioner.

CHART A*



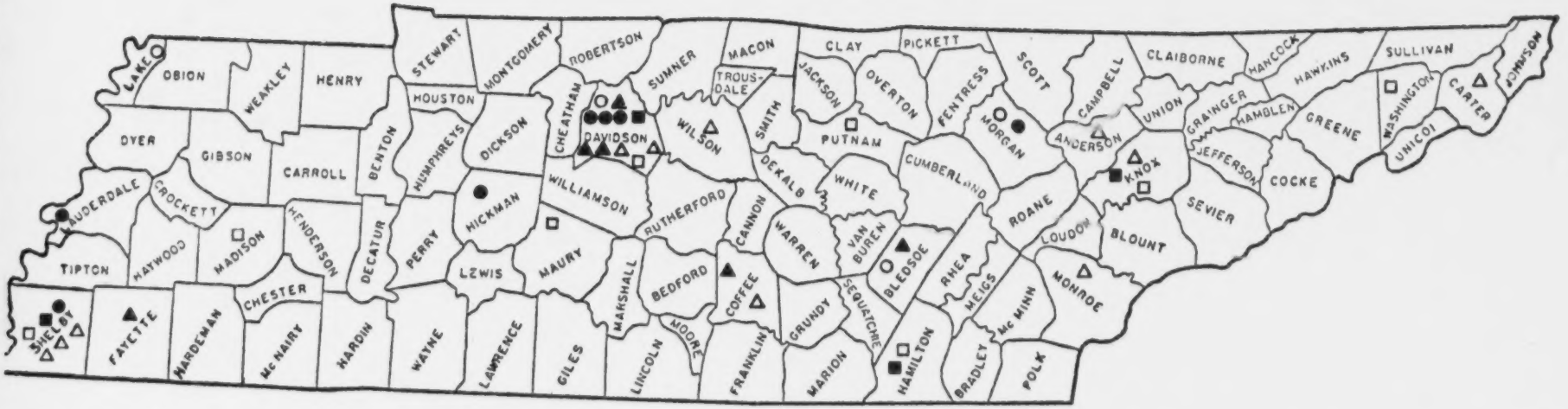
*The information in this report is in accordance with this chart.

CHART B



NOTE: Chart Reflects Proposed Reorganization Of The Divisions.
*Reports to the Commissioner on all financial audits.

UNIT LOCATIONS



- ● Adult Institutions
- ○ Adult Institutions Under Construction
- ▲ Juvenile Institutions
- △ Group Homes
- ■ Community Service Centers
- □ Regional Offices

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

CORRECTIONS IN TENNESSEE

1796	Tennessee admitted to the Union
1799	Act passed providing the death penalty for horse stealing
1813	1st Act passed to raise money to build a central prison; no public support; idea dropped
1819	Governor Joseph McMinn recommended that the State fund construction of a central prison; again no public support; idea died
1829	Governor William Hall Governor William Carroll Act passed "to provide for building a public jail and penitentiary house in this State"; State-funded
1831	Tennessee State Penitentiary (TSP) in Nashville became operational for both men and women - - 65 inmates employed by public works
1850's	Inmates employed to build State Capitol
1858	Governor Isham G. Harris TSP moved to Church Street Governor given power of Executive Clemency
1863	Union Army took over TSP to use as a military prison
1865	Governor William Gannaway Brownlow Legislature employed 3 Directors to create and coordinate convict leasing system
1870	Convict leasing system began with leasing inmates to the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company; first work release program in the country
1871	Governor John Calvin Brown Office of Superintendent of Prisons created
1873	Act passed for a new penitentiary for farming and mining at Brushy Mountain
1877	Act passed ruling prison labor will not compete with free-world industry under Governor James Davis Porter
1883	Governor William Brimage Bate Act passed prohibiting over 550 men in one prison All prisoners are now given physical examinations upon entry into the system as provided by legislative Act

1885 Act passed "to allow convicts good time in diminuition of their sentences"

1890's Separate wing built at TSP for female inmates (Prior to this, male and female offenders were housed in the same unit)

1891-2 Insurrection by miners protesting the use of free inmate labor in mines; free-world miners placed inmate miners on train "out of town", causing the creation of the State Militia by Governor James Pierce Buchanan

1893 Convict leasing system abolished under Governor Peter Turney

1895 Brushy Mountain Prison built in Petros

1898 TSP moved to its present location; not over 20% of the total cost of the new prison and its appurtenances were spent for materials purchased outside the State of Tennessee

1899 Governor Benton McMillan
Legislature approved resolution to temporarily house federal inmates from Tennessee and surrounding States to generate income

1900 New building for female inmates opened within the walls of TSP

1902 Board of Prison Commissioners created by Legislature
Behavior grading system initiated at TSP

1904 Suspension-by-thumbs abolished legislatively as a means of punishment for the inmates

1905 Governor John Isaacs Cox
Behavior grading system initiated at Brushy

1907 Governor Malcolm Rice Patterson
Act passed to create a juvenile facility for boys

1908 One 10-year-old and one 11-year-old boy committed to the prison, each to serve 2-3 years for larceny and other related offenses

1911 Tennessee Reformatory for Boys in "Jordonia" opened under Governor Ben Hooper; received 11-23 year olds for both determinate and indeterminate sentences

1913 Act passed authorizing a parole system and indeterminate sentencing for adult offenders; also changed death penalty from hanging to electrocution

1915 Governor Thomas Clarke Rye
Act abolished capital punishment except for the offense of rape
State Reformatory for Girls founded in Tullahoma by the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs
Legislature created State Board of Controls to manage institutions

1916 First man electrocuted in Tennessee

1918 State Board of Administration replaced Board of Controls
Tennessee Reformatory for Negro Boys founded in Pikeville
State Reformatory for Girls received its first girls

1919 Governor Albert Houston Roberts
Capital Punishment Act of 1915 repealed

1921 Governor Alfred Alexander Taylor
State Vocational School for Colored Girls founded in Nashville

1923 Governor Austin Peay
Department of Institutions created; Commissioner Lewis S. Pope
TSP contracted with State for inmates to make license plates

1928 Shelby County Penal Farm founded as a minimum security facility

1929 Act created the Advisory Board of Pardons

1930 New building for adult female offenders built, physically apart from TSP, but still on its grounds and administratively dependent

1931 Advisory Board of Pardons created a system for parole eligibility

1932 Death Penalty reinstated

1933 Governor Harry Hill McAllister; Commissioner Edwin W. Cocke, M.D.
Legislature created an Industrial Division of the Department of Institutions

1933-34 New Brushy Mountain Prison built in Petros

1937 Governor Gordon Browning; Commissioner George Cate, Sr.
Reorganization Act of 1937 created the Department of Institutions and Welfare (DIW); included Confederate Soldiers' Home, School for the Blind, School for the Deaf, Tennessee Industrial School at TSP, the Blind Commission, Clover Bottom Developmental Center, 3 regional psychiatric hospitals, and the Gailor Center
Act created Board of Pardons and Paroles; appointments made by the Governor, chaired by the Commissioner of DIW
U.S. Supreme Court ruled "no sale of prison-made products to other States for profit" and Tennessee enacted legislation in accordance
Fort Pillow State Penal Farm founded as a medium security farming facility in Lauderdale County, West Tennessee, to separate first offenders from the rest of the prison population

1939 Governor Prentice Cooper; Commissioner Andrew T. Taylor
Habitual Criminal Act passed
World War II - Private industry used prison labor

1951 Boys' Reformatories became State Training and Agriculture Schools

1953 Governor Frank Goad Clement; Commissioner Keith Hampton
Department of Institutions and Welfare became Department of Correction (DOC)

1955 Classification System created at TSP
State Training Schools for boys were named State Vocational Training Schools for White Boys (Jordonia) and Colored Boys (Pikeville)

1956 Corporal punishment for juveniles abolished (reinstated 1957)

1957 Act established Division of Juvenile Probation

1958 Statewide Juvenile Probation system became operational
Maximum security building, including "electric chair" built at TSP

1961 Division of Adult Probation and Parole established legislatively
Tennessee Youth Center in Joelton founded as forestry camp for boys

1963 Governor Frank G. Clement; Commissioner Harry S. Avery
Act established Division of Youth Services; provided for it an Assistant Commissioner (all other major Divisions created by DOC)
Major changes in Parole Board: 5-member, part-time board; first Black appointed

1965 Women's Prison moved to Stewart's Lane as a separate facility

1966 Juvenile institutions desegregated and classified by age
Intensive Treatment Center for juveniles opened in Nashville
State prison school established and accredited

1967 DOC Central Office moved to Doctor's Building
Governor Buford Ellington; Commissioner Avery
Work Release established at Shelby County Penal Farm
Division of Religious Services created
Correctional Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in Nashville opened

1968 Treatment services initiated at TSP

1969 Commissioner Lake F. Russell
Opportunity House, Inc., became operational (a half-way house for men in Nashville)
3 adult institutions reclassified: Brushy-maximum security; TSP to medium, and Ft. Pillow to minimum

1970 Division of Rehabilitative Services created legislatively
Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1970 provided for adult work release
Act passed for Commissioner of DOC not to chair Pardons and Paroles Board; Chairman elected by Board members
DOC Central Office moved to Andrew Jackson State Office Building
MTSU Diagnostic Center contracted for juvenile offender psychological testing
Interstate Compact established

1971 Governor Winfield Dunn; Commissioner Mark Luttrell
Work Release Center opened in Chattanooga
Tennessee Youth Development Center (TYDC) founded in Somerville
State Vocational Training School for Boys in Pikeville renamed James M. Taft Youth Center; State Vocational Training School for Boys in Jordonia renamed Spencer Youth Center
Turney Center for Youthful Offenders in Only became operational

1972 State Vocational Training School for Girls in Nashville reverts to a reception and diagnostic center for juveniles
12-14 year old female offenders transferred to TYDC, making it the first co-educational correctional institution in State's history
State Vocational Training School for Girls in Tullahoma renamed Highland Rim School for Girls
Act created three-member Board of Pardons and Paroles; Chairman appointed by the Governor; members will now be full-time professionals appointed by the Governor
Labor problems at Brushy led to closure of that institution
Intensive Treatment Center for juveniles closed

1973 Mandatory death sentence imposed for those convicted of first degree murder
DOC Central Office moved to First American Center

1974 Group Homes for juveniles opened in Nashville and Memphis
Tennessee Corrections Institute (TCI) established to train DOC employees
Mandatory Death Sentence Act of 1973 found unconstitutional
Intensive Treatment Unit created at Spencer Youth Center

1975 Governor Ray Blanton; Commissioners Herman Yeatman and C. Murray Henderson
Procedure changed and Governor appointed a new Chairman to Pardons and Paroles Board
TYDC renamed John S. Wilder Youth Development Center (WYDC)
Bars removed from windows at Highland Rim
Inmate riot at TSP

1976 Brushy Mountain reopened
Memphis Correctional Center opened (MCC)
Fort Pillow reclassed as medium security facility
WYDC received Governor's Award for Design Excellence
"Sit-down" strike by inmates caused temporary lock-down at Brushy

1977 10 Group Homes for juveniles approved through LEAA grant
Boys' institutions reclassified: under 14 years - Wilder; 14-18 year old property offenders - Spencer; 14-18 year old repeat offenders and those who commit a crime against persons - Taft; TYC still has voluntary commitments
DeBerry Correctional Institute for Special Needs Offenders opened

1978 7 Group Homes became operational: Knoxville, Lebanon, Oak Ridge, Elizabethton, 2 in Memphis, and the Inman Group Home (Tullahoma)
WYDC stopped receiving girls; all girls received and committed to Highland Rim

1978 cont.
Board of Pardons and Paroles expanded its membership to five
Corporal punishment abolished in juvenile institutions; the "cells" at Spencer closed
College programs set up at Brushy for Roane State Community College and Lincoln Memorial University

1979
Governor Lamar Alexander; Commissioner Harold B. Bradley
DOC Central Office moved to State Office Building
Labor dispute at Taft promoted disturbance
Reorganization of the Department
Regional Prison at Cockrill Bend in Nashville opened (Wardens appointed at Bledsoe, Morgan, and Lake Counties Regional Prisons to open in 1980-81)
Routine "Sunset Committee" audit on Department
The computerized Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS) became operational
Juvenile status offenders released from institutions for placement in community-based programs or home
Act passed to separate Board of Pardons and Paroles from DOC
Class-X Crimes bill became effective
WYDC received certificate of Merit from UT-Martin
Extended Furlough system abolished by Legislature
Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center for Children is officially named as such
5-year residency requirement for Commissioner of Correction removed
Sale of prison made goods expanded to include private, non-profit organizations
Living Skills project began at Highland Rim
3 more Group Homes became operational: Morning Star, Madisonville, and Bradley County
Fire at Oak Ridge Group Home temporarily closed down that Home
Act passed that status offenders cannot be committed to DOC until after third adjudication;

Historical Research by M.E. Clark
References: 1974-75 Annual Report
Various DOC Annual Reports located in Tennessee State Archives
Individual institutional histories
History of Penal Institutions, 1813-1840 (Nashville)

SIGNIFICANT RECENT LEGISLATION

During the 1978 and 1979 legislative sessions, the General Assembly enacted several laws which significantly affect the operation of this Department. Although the following listing is not all inclusive, it does summarize those laws which are of greatest significance to the Department.

Division of Adult and Community Services

Parole Eligibility - P.C. 794, Acts of 1978 amending T.C.A. 40-3620. This statute provides that if an inmate commits and is convicted of a felony in this state while on educational release, work release, restitution release, or any other supervised or unsupervised release into the community, he shall serve the remainder of his term without parole eligibility or further participation in such programs. With regard to an escape or a felony committed while on escape, this statute may be modified by Rule 32(b), Tennessee Rules of Criminal Procedure, which became effective after the statute, and which stipulates that the newly imposed sentence must run consecutively to the sentence originally imposed. See committee comments to Rule 1, Tennessee Rules of Criminal Procedure. The interrelationship between this statute and Rule 32 has not yet been determined.

Furloughs - P.C. 795/874, Acts of 1978, amended T.C.A. 41-356. T.C.A. 41-356 was amended twice by the 1978 Ninetieth General Assembly. The first amended liberalized the conditions under which a furlough could be granted. It ratified the department's "extended furlough" program, whereby inmates were being released on furlough for extended periods in advance of parole, in order to alleviate prison overcrowding. P.C. 795 was amended by P.C. 874, which imposed greater strictures upon the granting of furloughs and prohibited the granting of "extended furlough" altogether.

Roster of Inmate Privileges - P.C. 873, Acts of 1978, T.C.A. 41-2501, et. seq. This law provides that the Department of Correction must maintain a current roster, open to public inspection of those inmates granted the privilege of supervised or unsupervised release, of any nature, into the community. On a monthly basis, the current roster is to be provided to the legislative library of the Office of Legal Services for the General Assembly.

Commissioner of Department of Correction - P.C. 32, Acts of 1979, amending T.C.A. 4-602. This statute removed the five (5) year residency requirement from the law stating the necessary qualifications for appointment as Commissioner of this Department.

Duties of the Commissioner - P.C. 344, Acts of 1979, amending T.C.A. 4-606. This statute gives the Correction Commissioner the power to take any actions necessary to alleviate an overcrowding situation in any departmental institution. These actions may include contracting with local government entities for housing inmates.

Contraband - P.C. 362, Acts of 1979, amending T.C.A. 41-132. This statute more specifically defines what items are contraband and prohibits their introduction into facilities operated by the Department.

Pre-sentence Reports - P.C. 396, Acts of 1979, amending T.C.A. 40-2107. This act amends T.C.A. 40-2107 by providing that this Department must conduct pre-sentence investigations when they are requested by a court where there are no local agencies available to perform that function, in all counties with a population of less than 600,000.

Division of Agri-Industries

Sale of Prison Made Goods - P.C. 542, Acts of 1978, amending T.C.A. 41-418. This law expands the market availability to the Department for the sale of prison made goods. It provides that such products can be sold to private, non-profit and charitable organizations which are chartered by the State of Tennessee.

Division of Juvenile Services

Juvenile Post Commitment Procedures Act - P.C. 750, Acts of 1978, T.C.A. 37-1701, et. seq. This act modifies the procedures whereby a juvenile could challenge the legality of his commitment. Previously, such challenges were in the nature of a writ of habeas corpus. Although the act did not create any additional juvenile rights, it did specifically set forth certain constitutional rights guaranteed to juveniles. The act was designed to change the forum of such actions to the county of commitment. This act is not being applied uniformly in all counties; some courts continue to accept writs of habeas corpus in such cases.

Offenses by Juveniles - P.C. 210, Acts of 1979, amending T.C.A. Title 41, Chapter 8 and 37-234. This statute codifies three criminal offenses committed by juveniles while in the custody of the Department:

1. Rioting or participating in a riot.

2. Assault upon an employee of an institution with the intent to commit murder or attempt to escape by use of deadly force.

3. Conspiracy to commit either of the above offenses.

Juveniles can be tried as adults for such offenses only if transferred from juvenile court to criminal court pursuant to T.C.A. 37-234.

Commitment of Juveniles - P.C. 289, Acts of 1979. This act states the philosophy of the General Assembly that status offenders should be confined in institutions only as a last resort. It restricts the amount of time status offenders can be held in detention facilities prior to the hearing. It also mandates three (3) status offender adjudications before a juvenile can be committed to the Department.

Release of Juveniles - P.C. 297, Acts of 1979, amending T.C.A. 37-237. Pursuant to this act, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY) must automatically review all court objections to a juvenile's proposed release. Prior to the enactment of this law, the appeal to the TCCY was optional.

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY*

01 Regular Salaries	$33,472,165.16
02 Employer Benefits	5,447,135.64
Total Personal Services & Benefits	38,919,300.80
03 Travel	1,213,139.37
04 Printing, Duplicating & Binding	202,050.46
05 Utilities and Fuel	3,558,170.37
06 Communications	658,992.83
07 Maintenance, Repairs & Service	476,355.70
08 Professional Services & Dues	2,337,604.67
09 Supplies and Materials	10,786,016.72
10 Rentals and Insurance	572,478.61
11 Motor Vehicle Operations	207,036.73
12 Awards and Indemnities	1,428,477.84
13 Grants and Subsidies	11,406,068.75
14 Unclassified	88.24
15 Stores for Resale, Reissue or Mfg.	4,272,110.92
16 Equipment	1,042,482.64
17 Land	9,495.30
18 Building	139,237.45
Total Other Expenditures	38,309,806.60
GRAND TOTAL	$77,229,107.40

FUNDING SOURCES	
Appropriation	$65,608,229.92
Federal	70,714.00
Current Services	4,292,792.18
Inter-Departmental	7,257,371.30
TOTAL FUNDING	$77,229,107.40

*Does not include expenditures by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

THE DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES

The Division of Administration encompasses the supervision of three central office services, i.e., Personnel, Fiscal, and Engineering. Under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner for Administration, they provide guidance and assistance to all program areas in matters relating to procedural uniformity. Other services included in the administrative budget code are Grants Management, Resident Records and Management Information Systems, Volunteer Services, Internal Audit, and the services of the Legal, Medical, and Psychological Sections.

Expenditures - Administrative Services

01	Regular Salaries	$1,091,735.96
02	Employer Benefits	163,434.62
Total Personal Services & Benefits		1,255,170.58
03	Travel	64,502.35
04	Printing, Duplicating & Binding	13,296.52
05	Utilities and Fuel	
06	Communications	50,271.84
07	Maintenance, Repairs & Service	3,701.57
08	Professional Services & Dues	32,873.86
09	Supplies and Materials	11,180.68
10	Rentals and Insurance	73,875.81
11	Motor Vehicle Operations	6.05
12	Awards and Indemnities	5,349.36
13	Grants and Subsidies	2,869.50
14	Unclassified	
15	Stores for Resale, Reissue or Manufacture	
16	Equipment	5,586.36
Total Other Expenditures		263,513.90
	GRAND TOTAL	$1,518,684.48

FUNDING SOURCES	
Appropriation	$1,505,984.48
Inter-Departmental - Revenue	12,700.00
TOTAL FUNDING	$1,518,684.48

THE DIVISION OF PERSONNEL SERVICES is responsible for administering the personnel policies and procedures promulgated by the Tennessee Department of Personnel to 4,159 employees. Personnel management is an essential function of the Correction Department, and it accounts for over 60 percent of the total departmental expenditures. The Division's goal is the development of a staff capable of making correctional services more effective, efficient, and economical.

The duties of the Division include: salary administration of 24 budget codes, supervision of promotion boards, maintenance of leave and attendance records, supervision of Civil Service and grievance procedures, coordination of employee relations, and the management of the employee insurance program. The number of departmental employees has increased by 818 during this Fiscal Year due primarily to the staffing of two adult facilities and the addition of medical positions at each institution. Excluding certain key management positions, Civil Service was fully implemented on November 1, 1976. There are 64 federally-funded CETA positions. Since 1973, the Division has instituted a bi-monthly payroll system and has computerized all personnel payroll, leave and attendance data to more efficiently serve employees.

THE FISCAL SERVICES DIVISION is responsible for the financial administration of the Department. Procedures are conducted in accordance with legal requirements, policies and procedures of the State Department of Finance and Administration and Comptroller of the Treasury. This section is also responsible for reviewing grants from federal and other agencies; development and monitoring of allotments; implementation and monitoring accounting systems; reviewing purchase orders, vouchers, and contractual arrangements.

The Division is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget request for the Department. Budget requests are prepared internally by allotment codes and submitted to the Department of Finance and Administration, Division of Budget, for review and approval. These requests are further analyzed and submitted for approval to the General Assembly as part of the Governor's budget.

The management of the Department's $77,200,000.00 budget is accomplished through the fiscal and administrative staffs of each Division, operating within the guidelines of the Fiscal Services Division.

THE DIVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES' primary function is to implement the Capital Outlay projects as approved by the Legislature. This includes all new construction and renovation of existing facilities, both juvenile and adult. All projects must be approved by the State Building Commission.

The secondary function of this Division is to supervise the general maintenance and upkeep of the physical facilities and utilities at all institutions. This includes the operation of water, sewage and power plants to insure compliance with State and Federal laws.

It is the responsibility of this office to prepare plans and specifications for force account projects, which are performed by maintenance personnel and inmates at various institutions. These projects are supervised and inspected by this section for conformity to plans and specifications.

This Division is also responsible for checking and approving all items on requisition for purchase and expenditures pertaining to maintenance at each institution. Any request for additions, deletions, or modifications to a physical plant are submitted to this office by the respective institutions for approval.

THE DIVISION OF GRANTS MANAGEMENT, operated as a separate Division throughout most of Fiscal Year 1978-79, was absorbed as an additional function of the Fiscal Division at the close of the Fiscal Year. The responsibilities of this Division included the development and monitoring of grant-funded programs. Utilization of these funds provide a means of developing and testing new concepts.

THE DIVISION OF RESIDENT RECORDS AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS is composed of two sections: (1) Central Records and (2) Management Systems.

The Central Records section is responsible for maintaining a central records file on all institutionalized and paroled adult offenders, computing the parole and expiration dates on all county jail cases and additional sentences received on institutionalized offenders, notifying the Parole Board of the offenders eligible for parole consideration, coordinating the efforts of all twelve adult institutional and work release records offices and handling correspondence between Central Records and other departmental divisions, the Parole Board, offenders, attorneys, district attorneys, the courts, the F.B.I. and other State and local law enforcement agencies. The function of computing the sentences on new commitments will be moved to the Classification Center at the Nashville Regional Facility in order to speed up the process of computing sentences on new commitments.

The primary goal of the Central Records section is to convert much of the manual record keeping processes in Central Records and institutional records offices to the computer, utilizing the Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS).

The Management Systems section, which was organized in May of this year, is responsible for the design, development and ongoing production of all data processing systems for the Department. Procedures were implemented to utilize the existing capabilities of OBSCIS by updating offender records with detailed conviction data, disciplinary infractions, demographic data, detainers and warrants, good and honor time data and parole hearing dates. This is in addition to the admission data, transfer data and incentive time information.

Work also began on the design of a Volunteer Services Information System to track the work of volunteers across the State. The information will be the number of hours of volunteer work, the type of services, the number of clients served and the amount of training the volunteers have received.

The immediate goals of the Management Systems section are:

1. Expansion of the capabilities and use of the OBSCIS System by:

    a. Entering additional offender data and training of departmental personnel in the use of OBSCIS.

b. Continuing the development of OBSCIS for inclusion of jail cases, parolees and probationers.

2. Implementation of the existing Trust Fund Accounting System (being used at the Tennessee State Penitentiary) at all other institutions and work release facilities.

3. Completion of the development and implementation of the Volunteer Information System.

4. Beginning the design and development of a juvenile, fiscal services, training and inventory system.

Full utilization will be made of resources available from the Information Systems Service Division in the Department of Finance and Administration. In achieving these objectives for the Department of Correction, Management Information Systems will be developed for the purposes of decision making and daily operational needs.

THE DIVISION OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES continued to provide services to the Department of Correction during Fiscal Year 1978-79.

Direct services provided in [redacted] institutions included visitation, tutoring, religious services, Christmas activities, legal aid, correspondence, recreational activities and other services. The most significant volunteer impact in the Department is at Spencer Youth Center. There, 505 different persons contributed 9,000 hours of volunteer services through Friends of Spencer, Inc., during Fiscal Year 1978-79.

In the area of field services, volunteers have provided 20 different types of services to adult probationers, parolees, juvenile probationers and juveniles on "aftercare". In the first nine months of the Fiscal Year, six of the eight field service regions reported that a total of 497 volunteers had contributed 7,904 hours of service.

In addition to direct services provided by volunteers, the Department has experienced the impact of volunteer involvement in the area of public awareness of the problems of corrections. A state-wide Church, Community and Corrections Committee was established and began planning and developing work on a program to provide services to parolees after their release. This Committee intends to develop other services in the future.

This Division is composed of eight (8) regional coordinator positions in field services, a central office Director of Volunteer Services and one full time staff person working with volunteers at Spencer Youth Center.

The Department continues its commitment to openness to citizen participation through Volunteer Services.

THE DIVISION OF INTERNAL AUDIT is responsible for post, financial, program, and investigative audits for the Department.

The audit staff's objective is to assist all members of management in the effective discharge of their responsibilities by furnishing them with analyses, appraisals, recommendations, and pertinent comments concerning the activities reviewed.

1. Reviewing and appraising the soundness, adequacy, and application of accounting, financial, and operating control and promoting effective control at reasonable cost.

2. Ascertaining the extent to which the Department's assets are accounted for and safeguarded from losses.

3. Ascertaining the extent of compliance with established statutes, policies, plans, and procedures.

4. Ascertaining the reliability of management data developed within the organization.

5. Appraising the quality of performance in carrying out assigned responsibilities.

6. Recommending operating improvements.

THE DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES is responsible for advising the Commissioner, and the Department in general, on all matters which have or could have legal implications for the Department. The section is also responsible for representing the Department in all quasi-judicial hearings conducted by the various administrative agencies which affect the Department. Furthermore, the section is responsible for drafting the Department's legislative proposals and for acting as a liaison between the General Assembly and the Department in all legislative matters.

During the second half of this Fiscal Year, the direction of the Department, and consequently this section, has significantly altered. The new charge issued to this section has been to take those actions necessary to prevent those situations which tend to cause the initiation of legal actions, rather than to concentrate primarily upon the defense of such cases. This charge has been broadly interpreted and the legal section has begun to review all policies and procedures promulgated by the Department and their implementation to determine whether or not they comply with statutory and constitutional mandates. Where deficiencies have been discovered, remedial action has been initiated.

It is clear the Department must train its employees more thoroughly regarding its policies and procedures, laws and constitutional requirements bearing upon the care and treatment of both adults and juveniles committed to its custody. Such training will be a cornerstone of the construction of a professional correctional system which is responsive to the needs of the citizens of this State and to those committed to the Department's charge. This section will be responsible for assisting in this educational process.

The two major law suits initiated against the Department several years ago have yet to be resolved. The case of Trigg v. Alexander, in which the

Chancery Court issued an order affecting almost every facet of the operation of the Department's adult institutions, is presently on appeal to the State Court of Appeals. The case of Doe v. Bradley has been continued indefinitely to allow the parties to discuss the settlement of the case which challenges almost every aspect of the operation of the Division of Youth Services; the parties have made substantial progress toward the settlement of this case but several issues remain unresolved. The ultimate resolution of these two cases will significantly affect the direction to be taken by the Department.

THE DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES is charged with the responsibility of the coordination and delivery of health care in the adult and youth institutions. The coordination of the health services system is primarily a central office function headed by a medical director. Major functions include assessing health services needs, policy development, budgetary input, recruitment of personnel, monitoring and planning of health services for the Department. Objectives are to establish health policies, standards, procedures and lines of authority to achieve health care goals and to assess health care needs of all offenders.

All newly committed offenders receive a screening which includes a medical history, a dental examination, a physical examination and a psychological interview. Other than medical staff, the Department contracts with outside physicians and enters into various purchase of service arrangements.

A system of recruitment of personnel to meet professional standards of health care has been developed. The number of health care staff is 238, and during this year, 79 have been added.

In August of 1978, Tennessee was one of ten states selected to be a participant of a one year grant received by the Michigan Department of Correction from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Collaborating with the Michigan Department of Correction in this effort was the University of Michigan, School of Public Health; Michigan State University, College of Human and Osteopathic Medicine; and the Medical Practice Division of the American Medical Association. This grant was to develop and implement a program to assist the states in improving health care services in their correctional systems. The three main components of the workshop were as follows: continuing education and training of health care providers, assistance in areas of medical care system evaluation, planning and management, and utilization of on-site consultants in attempts to solve specific health care problems. This educational and technical assistance program was attended by approximately 25 administrators and health care providers from the medical division at a cost of approximately $125,000.00, paid for by the grant.

THE DIVISION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES is responsible for the development and coordination of mental health services for adult and juvenile offenders committed to the Department of Correction. Interfacing with the State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, this Division provides services ranging from specific evaluation of the residents' mental health needs to program consultation on an institutional and/or departmental basis.

Mental Health related services range from residential inpatient services at the Tennessee State Penitentiary (T.S.P.) and the DeBerry Correctional Institute (D.C.I.) to outpatient services for persons incarcerated at T.S.P., Tennessee Prison for Women and the Nashville Community Service Center. Specialized programs are provided for substance abusers at T.S.P and D.C.I. and for sex offenders at D.C.I. The primary long-term and special program services for adult residents with significant psychological problems is located at D.C.I.

Additionally, consultation and evaluation services are available in or to all departmental facilities on a regular basis. These services are provided through a variety of resources including a consultation team (from D.C.I.), mental health consultants (on contract with the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation) and the Diagnostic Center at Middle Tennessee State University. Diagnostic interviews were provided for 1,127 residents during Fiscal Year 1978-79, a 60% increase in the demand for these services over the previous year.

The third area of focus for this section is in its liaison activities. Several activities designed to enhance the general rehabilitative activities have been initiated through Psychological Services on behalf of the Department of Correction and the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. These include the mental health consultation activities involving our institutions and local mental health centers, a special project to individually evaluate a large portion of our adult population suspected of being mentally retarded, and ongoing interdepartmental staffings for juveniles who have been served by both agencies. Other liaison activities have involved the Department of Education, a variety of local service agencies, and several colleges and universities.

The liaison activities between the Psychological Services-related programs and the four community service centers began during this Fiscal Year. A wide variety of services were located and an outpatient counseling service was begun which benefited approximately 279 residents with four types of services: Outpatient Clinic, Drug Group, Alcohol Group, and referrals to other agencies.

THE DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES

The Division of Adult Services is responsible for the custody and rehabilitation of all adult felony offenders committed to State correctional facilities. Seven such facilities were operated by the Division during Fiscal Year 1978-79. Descriptions and pertinent information on these facilities may be obtained by referring to the following pages. The Division's primary responsibility is coordinating the operations of all the facilities; assuring that each offers a multi-faceted program providing educational, vocational, religious, recreational and counseling needs for each resident. Other tasks include maintenance of adequate security, classification and transfer of residents, supervision and modification of programs, and enforcement of departmental policies and procedures.

During Fiscal Year 1978-79, a major problem facing the Division was that of overcrowding, due to the increased new commitments and the ending of the extended furlough program. The situation was such that Tennessee State Penitentiary at one time housed over 200 residents in the gym and Turney Center had 100 sleeping in the game room. Efforts were and still are being made to keep the population of the Community Service Centers as near the budgeted capacity as possible and also to expand departmental contracts with local jails. The situation will also be relieved considerably by the opening of two new facilities, anticipated to begin operation Fiscal Year 1979-80. Nashville Regional will open in July of 1979 and Bledsoe County Regional will open in January of 1980. Each will house 400 residents.

OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION. All adult males committed to the Department during Fiscal Year 1978-79 were received at the Classification and Diagnostic Center. This center provided testing, evaluation, and subsequent placement, as bedspace was available, at an institution based on the resident's security and programming needs. All female offenders were received and classified at the Tennessee Prison for Women.

In 1978, the Department began planning decentralization of the classification and diagnostic process, identifying a need for three classification units located in strategic areas of the State. This would provide the means for keeping individuals closer to their home community.

In early 1979, a task force undertook a study of the manner in which classification was used in this system as compared with other states and the extent of compliance with the American Correctional Association (A.C.A.) standards. Out of this study came a long range proposal for the regionalization of classification.

The first priority was to establish a viable initial evaluation based upon a four (4) week program. It was apparent that in order to do so, additional bedspace was essential; therefore, in May, 1979, a decision was made to use a facility then under construction as a central classification center until regional facilities could become operable. In addition, the old building was retained as a reception center with a goal of reducing its population to eighty (80) men (one man per cell).

As of July, 1979, two new central office positions will be created to insure the development of a state-wide classification system in a consistent manner, to provide procedures for the implementation of policies and to lend programmatic support at the institutional level.

During Fiscal Year 1978-79, prison commitments increased 6 percent over the previous year. The 2,555 residents received during the year was 91 percent higher than the number received a decade earlier in Fiscal Year 1968-69.

Past 5 Years' Commitments

	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79
Male	1,617	2,160	2,275	2,605	2,242	2,398
Female	81	128	138	190	176	156
Total	1,698	2,288	2,413	2,795	2,418	2,555

In January, 1979, the computerized Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS) began receiving the classification and diagnostic data on all incoming residents. This system is still in the developmental stages and retrieval of offender profile information is difficult at this time; however, the following data presents a brief profile of the new commitments. A more complete profile will be available at a later date.

ADULT COMMITMENTS FY 78-79

Race and Age By Sex

Sex		Black	White	Other	Under 18	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-45	46-50	51-64	Over 64
Male	2,398	937	1,460	1	22	464	898	485	238	209	39	36	7
Female	157	68	89	0	1	23	51	32	16	22	3	9	0
Total		1,005	1,549	1	23	487	949	517	254	231	42	45	7
(%)		(39.33)	(60.63)	(.04)	(.9)	(19.1)	(37.1)	(20.2)	(10.0)	(9.0)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(.3)

Offense By Sex

OFFENSE*	% Male	% Female
Murder I	1.9	1.3
Murder II	3.8	6.5
Manslaughter	2.3	5.2
Rape	3.3	-
Armed Robbery	10.6	3.2
Simple Robbery	5.7	2.6
Assault	6.1	4.6
Burglary (B & E)	21.4	2.6
Petit Larceny	6.5	11.0
Grand Larceny	8.0	3.9
Sex Other Than Rape	.7	.7
Stolen Property	5.2	1.3
Fraud and Forgery	6.4	39.6
Drugs	4.1	9.7
Kidnapping	.6	-
Escape	.9	-
Habitual Criminal	.3	-
Arson	.7	1.3
Other**	11.4	6.5
MINIMUM LENGTH OF SENTENCE*		
1 Year	14.9	33.3
To 2 Years	11.4	16.0
To 3 Years	29.3	23.7
4-5 Years	17.1	10.9
6-10 Years	14.3	11.5
11-15 Years	3.4	1.3
16-20 Years	2.1	2.6
21-25 Years	2.1	-
26-30 Years	1.0	-
Over 30 Years	2.4	-
Life	1.7	.7
Death	.3	-

* Based on 50% of Male commitments and 100% of Female commitments.

** Includes attempts to commit a felony, accessory to a felony, extortion, joyriding, possession of a sawed-off shotgun, malicious shooting, etc.

ADULT COMMITMENTS FY 78-79

COUNTY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	COUNTY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Anderson	27	3	30	Lauderdale	5	0	5
Bedford	10	1	11	Lawrence	11	0	11
Benton	5	0	5	Lewis	2	0	2
Bledsoe	0	0	0	Lincoln	10	0	10
Blount	30	3	33	Loudon	19	0	19
Bradley	27	4	31	McMinn	30	0	30
Campbell	5	0	5	McNairy	3	1	4
Cannon	2	0	2	Macon	2	0	2
Carroll	10	1	11	Madison	34	2	36
Carter	16	1	17	Marion	16	0	16
Cheatham	9	1	10	Marshall	5	1	6
Chester	4	0	4	Maury	16	2	18
Claiborne	4	0	4	Meigs	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	Monroe	18	1	19
Cocke	25	3	28	Montgomery	34	4	38
Coffee	20	4	24	Moore	5	0	5
Crockett	2	0	2	Morgan	4	0	4
Cumberland	11	0	11	Obion	26	0	26
Davidson	262	23	285	Overton	2	1	3
Decatur	2	0	2	Perry	2	0	2
DeKalb	9	1	10	Pickett	0	0	0
Dickson	6	4	10	Polk	2	0	2
Dyer	41	0	41	Putnam	9	0	9
Fayette	8	2	10	Rhea	11	1	12
Fentress	3	0	3	Roane	19	0	19
Franklin	13	2	15	Robertson	19	0	19
Gibson	33	0	33	Rutherford	16	2	18
Giles	9	0	9	Scott	8	0	8
Grainger	6	0	6	Sequatchie	6	0	6
Greene	30	0	30	Sevier	13	0	13
Grundy	9	0	9	Shelby	601	34	635
Hamblen	16	2	18	Smith	5	0	5
Hamilton	153	6	159	Stewart	5	0	5
Hancock	8	1	9	Sullivan	81	6	87
Hardeman	6	1	7	Sumner	11	1	12
Hardin	12	1	13	Tipton	14	0	14
Hawkins	18	0	18	Trousdale	0	0	0
Haywood	17	1	18	Union	8	0	8
Henderson	11	1	12	Unicoi	2	0	2
Henry	16	1	17	Van Buren	0	0	0
Hickman	11	1	12	Warren	15	0	15
Houston	1	0	1	Washington	35	0	35
Humphreys	8	0	8	Wayne	2	0	2
Jackson	1	0	1	Weakley	6	2	8
Jefferson	14	0	14	White	5	0	5
Johnson	3	0	3	Williamson	21	1	22
Knox	229	30	259	Wilson	30	0	30
Lake	1	0	1	Not Available	47	0	47
				TOTAL	2398	157*	2555

*An additional 8 Federal and 2 Safekeeping residents were received.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS. The close of Fiscal Year 1978-79 finds seven (7) institutions maintaining an in-house population of 5,549 with an additional 356 residents being out to court or in county jails by contract. Also, 461 incarcerated adults are assigned to the Rehabilitative Services Division, covered in another section of this report. This total of 6,366 adult offenders assigned to the Department represents an increase in total population of 130% over the total in 1957. Institutional expenditures have increased from 1.8 to 39.7 million during the same time period.

The continued increase in population has prompted the addition of four (4) institutions in the past fourteen years and plans to complete the construction of four (4) others within the next two years.

The following information will provide a brief sketch of Tennessee's adult institutions and the residents who are committed to them for care.

TENNESSEE STATE PENITENTIARY
Centennial Boulevard
Nashville, TN 37203

The State's first central prison was originally constructed one mile from Nashville's courthouse to house both male and female offenders. After two location changes, the present facility is approximately seven miles from Nashville. At the close of Fiscal Year 1978-79, this facility housed slightly over half of the total residents in adult institutions. Two units, the Correctional Rehabilitation Center and the Classification and Diagnostic Center, are included as part of this facility. This facility provides: housing and programs for residents of all security levels; hospital care for males from all adult institutions; a classification center for new commitments; and the main location for Tennessee State Industries.

BRUSHY MOUNTAIN PENITENTIARY
Highway 116
Petros, TN 37845

The construction of this institution was a result of a bill passed in 1893 "to provide for the abolition of the convict lease system in Tennessee". Previously, due to a lack of funds to support the institution, the Tennessee State Penitentiary and its inmates were leased to the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company for a cash payment of $100,000.00 per year. The new facility had under its supervision the State-owned coal mines; residents worked the mines to furnish coal to many State-supported institutions. Some 40 years later, the old structure was replaced with a modern concrete structure. In 1969, the institution was reclassified primarily as maximum security. Presently, the facility provides the system with approximately 350 maximum security beds "behind the walls" and 100 minimum security beds "outside the walls".

FORT PILLOW STATE FARM
Highway 87
Fort Pillow, TN 38032

This institution was established primarily as a medium security prison for the segregation of first offenders from the population at the Tennessee State Penitentiary. An extensive farm operation was incorporated which provided canned goods and cotton to generate revenues. Presently, the facility still maintains a farm operation and houses male residents primarily from West Tennessee.

TENNESSEE PRISON FOR WOMEN
Route 3, Stewarts Lane
Nashville, TN 37218

Until 1930, male and female offenders were maintained in separate housing units at the Tennessee State Penitentiary. At that time, a new building was constructed, physically separated from the State Penitentiary but still administratively dependent. Thirty-five years later the facility was relocated and became a separate facility. All females committed to the Department are received, classified, and maintained at this institution. For a brief time in 1976, a women's unit was made a part of the Memphis Correctional Center. The only other institution providing services for women is the DeBerry Correctional Institute for Special Needs Offenders.

TURNEY CENTER FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS
Route 1
Only, TN 37140

Originally named Liberty Institution, Turney Center was established to provide diversified vocational training, academic education, and treatment programs for adult male first offenders through age 25. The facility was constructed for, and presently has, one man per room. The younger adult male offenders are presently classified to Turney Center to participate in a variety of educational and industrial programs.

MEMPHIS CORRECTIONAL CENTER
6000 State Road
Memphis, TN 38134

This facility was the Department's first step toward implementation of the "Regional Prison Concept". The concept provides for the placement of residents as close to their home community as possible. A grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration made possible the establishment of a contract with the State Technical Institute at Memphis to provide the programmatic/treatment portion of the Center's education program. An intense behavior modification program, Comprehensive Education and Rehabilitation in a Correctional Environment, was developed including environmental management, technical and related education, and aftercare follow-up. During this year, a new treatment program known as the Phoenix Program was implemented, replacing the C.E.R.C.E. treatment segment. This program is based on achievement motivation and is less stressful than the previous program. Presently, the Center provides young adult males from West Tennessee with an opportunity to earn from a basic through a college level technical education.

LOIS DeBERRY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE
FOR SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDERS
3250 Ezell Pike
Nashville, TN 37203

Renovation of the former Mental Health Hospital for the Criminally Insane provided the Department of Correction with an institution for psychological treatment and rehabilitation of adult male and female offenders who have problems that transcend the capabilities of the regular programs in other correctional institutions. Special programs for psychiatric residents, sex offenders, and drug and alcohol abusers are available for adult males. One unit is available for females with psychiatric, drug, or alcohol problems.

For admission to the program, a resident must: 1) be suffering from emotional and/or personality problems to a sufficient degree as to preclude effective functioning within the regular institutional system; 2) volunteer to participate in a substance abuse program; or 3) volunteer to participate in a sex offender program.

Population - June 30, 1979 By Race/Sex

Facility	Race		Sex			Total Assigned
	WM	BM	WF	BF	NIC*	
Tennessee State Penitentiary**	1683	1389	-	-	9	3081
Turney Center	452	243	-	-	-	695
Brushy Mountain	334	115	-	-	-	449
Fort Pillow	290	548	-	-	1	839
Memphis Correctional Center	111	288	-	-	-	399
Nashville Regional	1	-	-	-	-	1
DeBerry Correctional Institute	150	57	7	6	-	220
Tennessee Prison for Women	-	-	121	96	4	221
Total	3021	2640	128	102	14	5905
%	(51.2)	(44.7)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(.2)	

* Residents not in count ie, Federal, Safekeeping, or those that had not been assigned a number.

** Includes the Correctional Rehabilitation Center and the Classification and Diagnostic Center.

Adult Gains and Loses

(Including Community Service Centers)

	From Court	From Parole	From Escape	Other	Total
Gains	2555	293	267	1	3116

	To Parole	To Discharge	Executive/ Court Order	Death	Escape	Other	Total
Loses	2078	310	44	18	440	9	2899

ADULT INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY
FY 78-79

FACILITY	ESTABLISHED	DESIGNED CAPACITY	POPULATION JUNE 30, 1979	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	TOTAL RELEASES/ TRANSFERS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	AVERAGE DAILY COST PER RESIDENT	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES 12/78
Brushy Mountain	(1896) 1933	544 ****	449	1,482	1,502	$ 4,702,478.55	460	$28.01	278
DeBerry	1978	230	220	227	150	2,706,515.99	178	41.65	162
Fort Pillow	1937	717	839	1,042	915	5,240,205.91	808	17.77	278
Memphis Correctional Center	1976	366	399	408	427	3,376,372.72	396	23.36	124
Tennessee Prison for Women	(1830) 1965	115	221	228	210	1,618,931.10	208	21.32	78
Tennessee State Penitentiary*	(1830) (1858) 1898	2,442	2,884	2,288	2,208	15,107,380.74	2,715	15.24	678
Turney Center	1970	572	695	1,111	1,069	4,903,162.95	635	21.15	274
Nashville Regional**	(1979)	(400)	1	--	--	1,906,502.85	--	---	---
Class. & Diag. Ctr.***		80	197	2,381	2,278		197	26.51	63
Bledsoe Co. Regional**	(1980)	(400)	--	--	--	114,703.42	---	---	---
TOTAL		5,066	5,905	9,167	8,759	$39,676,254.23	5,597	$19.42 (Avg.)	

*Includes the Correctional Rehabilitation Center (C.R.C.)
**Under Construction, FY 78-79
***Although the Classification and Diagnostic Center was a satellite function of the Tennessee State Penitentiary during FY 78-79, the data reflects the absorption of this center as a unit of the Nashville Regional Prison, opening in July, 1979.
****Brushy Mountain was designated to house two inmates per cell; however, the facility is presently designated as maximum security and many residents must cell alone. The present use capacity is approximately 450.

OFFENDER PROFILE*

RACE	
Black	48.26%
White	51.74%

PLACE OF BIRTH	
Tennessee	77.28%
Other	22.72%

MARITAL STATUS	
Single	49.45%
Married	27.60%
Divorced	14.57%
Separated	6.24%
Widowed	2.14%

PLEA	
Guilty	69.16%
Not Guilty	30.84%

PRIOR CONVICTIONS	
None	48.59%
One or More	51.41%

PRIOR COMMITMENTS	
None	60.66%
One or More	39.34%

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	
Murder I	5.87%
Murder II	5.37%
Manslaughter	1.32%
Rape	4.87%
Armed Robbery	11.51%
Robbery	13.07%
Assault	6.57%
Burglary (B & E)	15.95%
Petit Larceny	4.39%
Grand Larceny	5.26%
Auto Theft	.18%
Sex (Other than Rape)	1.81%
Stolen Property	4.01%
Fraud & Forgery	4.92%
Drugs	3.99%
Kidnapping	.97%
Escape	2.76%
Habitual Criminal	.59%
Other	6.59%

LENGTH OF SENTENCE (Minimum)	
1 Year	2.75%
To 2 Years	4.03%
To 3 Years	11.51%
4 - 5 Years	13.95%
6 - 10 Years	26.63%
11 - 15 Years	9.96%
16 - 20 Years	7.30%
21 - 25 Years	4.03%
26 - 30 Years	2.69%
Over 30 Years	8.09%
99 Years	2.51%
Life	6.46%
Death	.09%

*This represents a manually compiled survey of 50% of the residents in adult institutions as of June 30, 1978. At this time, the computerized Offender Based State Correction Information System (OBSCIS) is becoming operational and more complete profile data will be available in the near future.

EXPENDITURES
ADULT INSTITUTIONS

	Bledsoe* County Regional	Brushy Mountain Prison	DeBerry Correctional Institute	Fort Pillow State Farm	Memphis Correctional Center	Nashville** Regional Prison	Tennessee Prison For Women	Tennessee State Prison	Turney Center	Summary
01 Regular Salaries	$ 78,396.58	$2,566,614.97	$1,594,078.24	$2,629,999.42	$1,109,214.43	$ 820,111.11	$ 795,414.13	$ 6,109,829.97	$2,723,838.00	$18,427,041.85
02 Employer Benefits	12,650.52	444,810.44	251,713.25	447,740.62	176,224.56	129,419.26	124,853.06	984,497.17	461,260.74	3,033,169.62
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES & BENEFITS	91,047.10	3,011,425.41	1,845,791.49	3,077,740.04	1,285,438.99	949,530.37	920,267.19	7,094,327.14	3,184,643.74	21,460,211.47
03 Travel	3,553.26	95,443.35	19,695.30	57,440.32	38,372.44	9,738.61	18,042.47	120,395.27	43,594.67	406,275.63
04 Printing, Duplicating & Binding	0	7,239.75	8,560.86	7,535.60	4,063.64	10,254.90	4,737.26	32,493.13	9,827.27	84,712.41
05 Utilities and Fuel	0	293,086.57	99,512.40	262,914.19	170,647.97	57,154.01	67,980.76	1,087,846.70	305,832.90	2,344,975.50
06 Communications	404.00	23,861.02	36,239.88	27,092.83	21,725.31	48,885.07	13,701.91	51,248.14	27,949.13	251,107.29
07 Maintenance, Repairs & Service	0	12,011.15	17,324.99	17,915.79	24,678.18	2,233.00	14,987.74	102,277.94	36,886.06	228,314.85
08 Professional Services & Dues	0	55,000.00	101,655.43	116,787.29	946,189.39	6,734.66	70,296.73	479,123.18	120,564.10	1,896,350.78
09 Supplies and Materials	7,629.01	844,784.39	351,016.30	1,105,959.50	478,691.20	436,691.61	233,818.35	3,316,258.38	784,476.27	7,559,325.01
10 Rentals and Insurance	0	11,739.60	8,683.62	8,969.15	10,817.44	85.00	6,304.71	14,217.37	51,695.75	112,512.64
11 Motor Vehicle Operations	0	19,058.62	1,407.79	22,539.91	- 9,778.98	23.23	160.94	9,372.00	12,011.41	54,794.92
12 Awards and Indemnities	0	101,264.50	33,936.12	184,331.48	64,599.56	12,700.00	64,906.76	383,357.13	165,474.12	1,010,569.67
13 Grants and Subsidies	0	64,837.64	7,620.23	39,610.76	90,776.09	147.00	100,217.52	1,462,419.69	2,506.00	1,768,134.93
14 Unclassified	0	0	45,502.96	0	93,511.39	0	0	0	0	139,014.35
15 Stores for Resale, Reissue & Mfg.	0	148,409.22	72,325.91	257,411.20	132,012.96	0	85,882.98	859,854.66	138,013.29	1,693,910.22
16 Equipment	12,070.05	14,317.33	57,242.71	53,957.85	24,627.14	372,325.39	17,625.84	94,190.01	19,688.24	666,044.56
Total Other Expenditures	23,656.32	1,691,053.14	860,724.50	2,162,465.87	2,090,933.73	956,972.48	698,663.91	8,013,053.60	1,718,519.21	18,216,042.76
GRAND TOTAL	$114,703.42	$4,702,478.55	$2,706,515.99	$5,240,205.91	$3,376,372.72	$1,906,502.85	$1,618,931.10	$15,107,380.74	$4,903,162.95	$39,676,254.23
FUNDING SOURCES										
Appropriation	114,703.42	4,501,191.46	2,558,485.89	4,894,054.33	2,818,015.24	1,906,502.85	1,444,308.26	14,039,643.31	4,454,186.40	36,731,091.16
Federal							52,622.50			52,622.50
Current Services-Department Revenue		179,574.70	75,880.10	293,971.57	124,125.38		89,736.75	889,521.89	166,760.66	1,819,571.05
Inter-Departmental Revenue		21,712.39	72,150.00	52,180.01	434,232.10		32,263.59	178,215.54	282,215.89	1,072,969.52
TOTAL FUNDING	$114,703.42	$4,702,478.55	$2,706,515.99	$5,240,205.91	$3,376,372.72	$1,906,502.85	$1,618,931.10	$15,107,380.74	$4,903,162.95	$39,676,254.23

*Due To Open January, 1980
**Due To Open July 16, 1979

THE DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

The Division of Youth Services provides a variety of resources to children committed to its care. It includes those children, ages twelve to eighteen, who are status or delinquent offenders. Upon commitment to the Department of Correction, male offenders are sent to the Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center for Children, and female offenders are sent to Highland Rim School for Girls for their evaluation and classification. (See Historical Outline, 1978.) After classification, children are placed in programs according to age, sex, and offense.

Many children are placed on probation by the committing judge and allowed to remain in their home communities. These children are required to have regular contact with a probation counselor. These services are provided by the Division of Juvenile Probation and are operated on a regional basis. Counselors in the regional offices also perform liaison work with parents, schools, and other service agencies.

The Foster and Group Homes program provides alternative residential placements for those adjudicated children who are unable to return to their natural parents or who need alternative treatment modes to those provided by the youth centers. This Division also contracts with public and private non-profit organizations to provide residential care, supervision, and treatment services for the children who can best be served by such programs.

During Fiscal Year 1978-79, the Foster and Group Homes Division continued to implement a grant establishing ten group homes, in adiition to the two which have been operational for the past five years. These homes are located throughout the State in areas where status offender commitments are the highest. These homes are funded by an LEAA grant, which was awarded by the Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Commission for the purpose of deinstitutionalizing status offenders. Because of the lengthy processes and the community resistance, the Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Agency granted an extension to the Department to allow full utilization of the grant funds for opening additional homes.

During the last month of Fiscal Year 1977-78, the Division was also awarded a discretionary grant by LEAA for the establishment of a mentally retarded offender group home. This grant is one-hundred percent federally funded for a two-year period. That home, Morning Star Group Home, is now operational and is serving clients at its West Nashville location. Group homes were also opened during this Fiscal Year in Madisonville, Oak Ridge, Lebanon, and two in Memphis.

The most secure placements for juveniles offered by the Department are in six institutions:

1. Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center - classification only.
2. Highland Rim School for Girls - classification and program.
3. Spencer Youth Center.
4. Tennessee Youth Center.

5. Wilder Youth Development Center.

6. Taft Youth Center.

Throughout the first three quarters of this Fiscal Year, male status offenders were sent to Wilder, Spencer, or TYC, or were released after the completion of a short-term program at TRGCC. The last quarter of this Fiscal Year brought the deinstitutionalization of these offenders. Since that time, only with the permission of the Assistant Commissioner for Youth Services can a status offender be institutionalized.

A major step toward community classification was taken late in the Fiscal Year. Status offenders and some other minor offenders are not being sent to the Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center for Children. They are being evaluated and classified in the community for placement.

Next Fiscal Year (79-80), two new classification teams will be fully operational at Wilder and Highland Rim. It is expected that these teams be functional by November 1, 1979. Commitments of boys under 14 years of age will be sent directly to Wilder from court; all girls will be sent directly to Highland Rim for classification.

JUVENILE OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION.

Highland Rim School Classification for Girls:

Of special importance in understanding the following data is the fact that on November 30, 1978, Highland Rim School for Girls became the reception and diagnostic center for all female juvenile offenders. From November 30, 1978, through June 30, 1979, 227 girls were admitted to Highland Rim for diagnostic evaluation and classification. (This 227 is part of the 322 admitted during the year.) Of this number (227), 111 were placed in the program at Highland Rim to complete their commitment. On June 30, 1979, 12 girls were still in reception. Other placements were made with the 104 girls who remained in the reception program. Those placements are as follows: Group Homes - 71; released to parents or guardian - 16; placed in foster care - 6; returned to court for other disposition - 3; released to the custody of Human Services - 2; placed at TPS - 1; placed at Try Angle House - 1; transferred to the Department of Mental Health - 1; and placed on maternity pass - 3.

The process of classification at Highland Rim School involves four considerations:

1. The type of offense, the age (and maturity) of the child and causal factors for the offense.

2. The assessment of observation and diagnostic testing done by the staff, their contract medical staff, and the Middle Tennessee State University Diagnostic Center.

3. The input of data from the court and field services regarding the special needs and problems of each girl.

4. The availability of alternative placements and the appropriateness of these placements for a girl's special needs.

These areas are reviewed on each child through a process called staffing. Staffing allows the information, listed above, to be collected on each girl and reviewed by a responsible team of professionals within the institution. They make decisions, with the child, regarding goals a child should achieve during her institutional stay.

Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center Classification for Boys:

The Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center for Children was originally the Vocational School for Colored Girls when founded in 1921. The school was integrated in 1966, and the name was changed to the State Vocational School for Girls. In 1972, the center was changed to a reception center for children, and not until this Fiscal Year was the name officially changed to TRGCC.

The Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center for Children is the central diagnostic and classification center for all male juveniles, ages 12-18, who are adjudicated delinquent by the juvenile courts of Tennessee and are committed to the Department of Correction. Since the purpose of the institution is to provide diagnostic services and evaluation rather than rehabilitative services,

the average length of stay is thirty days. The placement alternatives and classification process are similar to those at Highland Rim.

JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

INSTITUTION	RACE Black	White	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total Admissions	Total Released
Highland Rim	45	182	1	4	25	38	56	67	34	2	0	227	215
TRGCC													
Girls July-Nov., 1978	30	116	1	3	13	27	39	45	18	0	0	146	146
Boys	477	1,097	5	17	94	169	338	497	426	27	1	1,574	1,589
Total TRGCC	507	1,213	6	20	107	196	377	542	444	27	1	1,720	1,735*
GRAND TOTALS	552	1,395	7	24	132	234	433	609	478	29	1	1,947	1,950

*This number includes those students released home directly from Classification, those transferred to outside agencies, and those transferred to other DOC facilities.

TOTAL COMMITMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	HRSG	TRGC	TOTAL*	COUNTY	HRSG	TRGC	TOTAL*
Anderson	4	20	24	Lauderdale	0	13	13
Bedford	8	12	20	Lawrence	3	8	11
Benton	0	7	7	Lewis	0	0	0
Bledsoe	0	0	0	Lincoln	3	7	10
Blount	5	18	23	Loudon	0	3	3
Bradley	2	37	39	McMinn	1	14	15
Campbell	3	20	23	McNairy	0	5	5
Cannon	0	1	1	Macon	2	3	5
Carroll	2	22	24	Madison	5	69	74
Carter	2	8	10	Marion	1	6	7
Cheatham	4	11	15	Marshall	1	16	17
Chester	0	3	3	Maury	0	13	13
Claiborne	0	3	3	Meigs	0	4	4
Clay	2	1	3	Monroe	2	22	24
Cocke	5	10	15	Montgomery	19	65	84
Coffee	8	22	30	Moore	0	0	0
Crockett	0	7	7	Morgan	0	1	1
Cumberland	13	32	45	Obion	1	8	9
Davidson	4	85	89	Overton	2	2	4
Decatur	0	2	2	Perry	0	0	0
DeKalb	2	14	16	Pickett	0	3	3
Dickson	1	13	14	Polk	0	0	0
Dyer	0	19	19	Putnam	4	25	29
Fayette	1	7	8	Rhea	1	17	18
Fentress	0	8	8	Roane	2	20	22
Franklin	1	20	21	Robertson	1	14	15
Gibson	4	23	27	Rutherford	6	39	45
Giles	0	5	5	Scott	0	0	0
Grainger	0	2	2	Sequatchie	2	5	7
Greene	2	22	24	Sevier	0	8	8
Grundy	0	4	4	Shelby	25	364	389
Hamblen	9	37	46	Smith	0	3	3
Hamilton	5	41	46	Stewart	0	2	2
Hancock	1	3	4	Sullivan	14	52	66
Hardeman	1	1	2	Sumner	3	28	31
Hardin	0	6	6	Tipton	1	14	15
Hawkins	0	7	7	Trousdale	0	1	1
Haywood	0	2	2	Union	0	4	4
Henderson	0	2	2	Unicoi	0	0	0
Henry	1	22	23	Van Buren	0	1	1
Hickman	0	0	0	Warren	2	29	31
Houston	0	3	3	Washington	3	17	20
Humphreys	1	6	7	Wayne	0	9	9
Jackson	0	1	1	Weakley	4	9	13
Jefferson	3	9	12	White	0	20	20
Johnson	0	5	5	Williamson	4	41	45
Knox	17	104	121	Wilson	4	29	33
Lake	0	0	0				

*Total includes new commitments, repeat commitments, and transfer commitments.

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS each have unique programs which are noted in the following pages. They are unique because of the children's ages, the educational emphasis, the staff, etc.; however, they all must provide certain programs, including counseling, educational (academic and/or vocational), religious, recreational, and medical. Some facilities have moved to cottage-type housing to create as "normal" an environment as possible. There is, however, an emphasis on security. While all other services are provided during the regular business hours and/or when needed, security is an on-going, 24-hour-a-day process.

The following will outline the specifics of each facility and give a better overview of these systems:

HIGHLAND RIM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
BOX 580
TULLAHOMA, TN 37388

Highland Rim School is the only correctional facility for juvenile female offenders. The school, located on 200 acres, was established in 1917. Initial classification of all girls is done at this facility. GED preparation, living skills, and vocational training are available.

SPENCER YOUTH CENTER
RT. 3, STEWART'S LANE
NASHVILLE, TN 37218

Spencer Youth Center completed its 68th year in operation this year. The school was founded in 1911 in the Jordonia community, thus becoming known as "Jordonia." The school's name has been changed many times since 1911, and did not get its present name until 1971. Like all the institutions, Spencer has been classified and reclassified several times, the last time being in 1977. Since that time, Spencer has received boys from 14-18 years of age who are property offenders. Until the deinstitutionalization of status offenders in June, 1979, Spencer also received the majority of the 14-18 year old status offenders. Apart from the regular institutional programs, Spencer Youth Center has two special programs, the Pre-release Program and the Intensive Treatment Unit.

TAFT YOUTH CENTER
RT. 4, BOX 400
PIKEVILLE, TN 37367

Taft Youth Center is located at the north end of Tennessee Highway 101, 14 miles northwest of Pikeville in Bledsoe County. The property was purchased in 1903 by the State of Tennessee.

In 1915, Tennessee State Institutions established a reform school for colored boys at Pikeville. In 1966, the school was integrated, and one year later a comprehensive vocational training program was developed, which included twelve areas.

Until 1976, the school received students from the entire State, ages 15 and over. In 1976, the institution was reclassified and began receiving juveniles who had committed a crime against a person or had been committed to the Department three or more times. Presently, each student at Taft is involved in a vocational and an academic program.

TENNESSEE YOUTH CENTER
3000 MORGAN ROAD
JOELTON, TN 37080

Tennessee Youth Center was established as a forestry camp in 1961 for the purpose of assisting young men between the ages of 15 and 18 in developing proper attitudes and behavior through training in various vocational areas. The center has evolved over the past 18 years into a specific vocational and academic training program for primarily first offenders, ages 15-18, who voluntarily agree to be placed at TYC. The program now includes eight to ten months of training experience in one of seven vocational areas, as well as involvement in an approved academic program.

WILDER YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SOMERVILLE, TN 38068

The John S. Wilder Youth Development Center is the newest of the six youth facilities. The school was established in September, 1971, by Governor Winfield Dunn. Tennessee Youth Development Center, as it was then known, is located about three miles north of Somerville on 176 acres.

In January of 1972, 18 girls arrived at the school, making it the first co-educational correctional school in Tennessee and the first in the southern states to enroll girls between the ages of 11 and 13. The center functioned as such until November of 1978. At that time, all girls at this center, the Tennessee Reception and Guidance Center for Children, and those coming in from the courts were sent directly to Highland Rim School for Girls for classification and total program needs.

The center was renamed the John S. Wilder Youth Development Center in 1975. It presently serves male offenders, ages 12-14.

YOUTH SERVICES SPECIAL PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTION

FACILITY	Welding	Cosmetology/ Barbering	Auto Repairs	Small Engine Repair	Brick Masonry	Paint Shop	Nurse's Aide	Food Services	Upholstery & Furn. Repair	Forestry and Landscaping	Laundry and Dry Cleaning	Carpentry and Cabinet Maker	Shoe Repair	Pre-Release	Arts & Crafts	GED Prep.	Living Skills	Reading Lab	Cottage Life	Competitive Sports
	VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS													ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS						
Spencer			x		x	x		x				x		x		x	x	x	x	x
Taft	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x
TRGCC								x												
TYC	x		x			x		x	x	x		x				x				x
Wilder															x			x	x	x
Highland Rim		x					x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY

FACILITY	ESTABLISHED	RATED CAPACITY	POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 1979	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AVERAGE YEARLY COST PER RESIDENT	AVERAGE DAILY COST PER RESIDENT	NUMBER OF RELEASED	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
HIGHLAND RIM	1917	164	103	322	132	$1,914,746.50	$14,505.66	$39.74	330	129
SPENCER	1911	268	289	589	313	$3,191,833.02	$10,197.55	$27.94	654	214
TAFT	1918	225	175	270	227	$3,054,898.65	$13,457.70	$36.87	386	208
TRGCC CLASSIFICATION	1921	156	130	1823	146	$1,509,888.28	$10,341.70	$28.33	1,867*	110
TYC	1961	140	117	209	114	$1,154,471.51	$10,126.94	$27.75	217	70
WILDER	1971	188	152	299	155	$1,755,182.05	$11,323.76	$31.02	314	118

*this number includes those transferred to other D.O.C. juvenile facilities, released directly back to their communities, or transferred to an outside agency.

Six Year Comparison

Total In-House Population
June 30th of each Year

FACILITY	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Highland Rim	172	138	111	135	112	103
Spencer	293	264	320	366	350	289
Taft	289	350	215	278	294	175
TRGCC	91	71	128	122	145	130
TYC	90	113	104	126	119	117
Wilder	182	162	175	175	143	152
Sub Totals	1,117	1,098	1,053	1,202	1,163	966
Group Homes	3	16	14	16	28	84
GRAND TOTALS	1,120	1,114	1,067	1,218	1,191	1,050

Total Offenders Received
During Fiscal Year

FACILITY	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79
Highland Rim	331	288	222	202	169	322
Spencer	545	569	543	770	690	589
Taft	732	873	692	406	380	270
TYC	140	135	207	225	210	209
Wilder	300	283	224	261	273	299
	2,048	2,148	1,888	1,864	1,722	1,689

EXPENDITURES - JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

	TRGCC	Spencer	Highland Rim	Taft	TYC	Wilder	Totals
010 Regular Salaries	$ 780,208.13	$1,973,583.24	$1,218,225.16	$1,772,326.81	$ 653,641.34	$1,067,766.19	$ 7,465,750.87
011 Overtime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
012 Longevity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02 Employer Benefits	119,053.87	317,636.59	195,843.69	300,854.76	105,273.89	172,502.66	1,211,165.46
Total Personal Services & Benefits	899,262.00	2,291,219.83	1,414,068.85	2,073,181.57	758,915.23	1,240,268.85	8,676,916.33
03 Travel	17,617.04	21,905.71	16,242.53	36,425.52	22,508.32	14,384.94	129,084.06
04 Printing, Duplicating & Binding	10,268.73	7,390.72	643.03	1,352.04	1,585.45	3,162.27	24,402.24
05 Utilities and Fuel	47,439.85	270,909.77	112,602.87	211,049.50	76,028.78	120,775.43	838,806.20
06 Communications	18,762.47	34,392.89	17,152.22	25,454.14	9,565.41	13,886.70	119,213.83
07 Maintenance, Repairs & Service	15,427.93	24,634.63	10,276.60	15,592.96	25,782.98	51,534.21	143,249.31
08 Professional Services & Dues	54,279.78	43,859.03	45,556.16	56,958.57	10,425.19	30,287.53	241,366.26
09 Supplies and Materials	219,279.66	430,805.13	246,507.46	492,338.53	147,469.29	228,284.41	1,764,684.48
10 Rentals and Insurance	3,422.12	6,076.54	4,796.68	2,386.37	5,537.85	7,169.96	29,389.52
11 Motor Vehicle Operations	1,390.30	14,175.84	2,155.93	7,088.47	3,513.19	5,634.91	33,958.64
12 Awards and Indemnities	17,764.09	18,654.80	7,314.67	13,963.89	9,803.20	8,019.00	75,519.65
13 Grants and Subsidies	194,602.30	320.00	4,801.81	43,328.35	3,988.32	10,643.02	257,683.80
14 Unclassified	0	88.24	0	0	2,100.00	0	2,188.24
15 Stores for Resale, Reissue or Mfg.	3,028.65	21,944.11	7,618.40	31,837.68	36,053.54	0	100,482.38
16 Equipment	7,343.36	5,455.78	25,009.29	43,941.06	41,194.76	21,130.82	144,075.07
Total Other Expenditures	610,626.28	900,613.19	500,677.65	981,717.08	395,556.28	514,913.20	3,904,103.68
GRAND TOTAL	$1,509,888.28	$3,191,833.02	$1,914,746.50	$3,054,898.65	$1,154,471.51	$1,755,182.05	$12,581,020.01
FUNDING SOURCES							
Appropriation	1,449,448.05	2,851,650.53	1,755,375.11	2,729,642.02	1,000,396.40	1,598,426.76	11,384,938.87
Federal	0	0	11,913.00	0	0	0	11,913.00
Current Services-Departmental Revenue	3,744.28	39,398.89	6,278.30	63,210.15	34,983.48	2,062.36	149,677.46
Inter-Departmental Revenue	56,695.95	300,783.60	141,180.09	262,046.48	119,091.63	154,692.93	1,034,490.68
TOTAL FUNDING	$1,509,888.28	$3,191,833.02	$1,914,746.50	$3,054,898.65	$1,154,471.50	$1,755,182.05	$12,581,070.01

THE DIVISION OF JUVENILE PROBATION completed its 21st year of operation on March 1, 1979. The Division was established in 1957 by the State Legislature but did not begin operation until March 1, 1958, when a Director was appointed. There are eight regional offices, and twelve additional field offices located across the State to provide probationary services to the courts and various communities.

There are 159 staff members in the Division of Juvenile Probation, i.e., one Director, eight District Directors, one-hundred eighteen counselors, and thirty-two clerical positions. The Division has four major areas of responsibility:

1. Providing probationary services to juvenile courts
2. Providing after-care services to youthful offenders committed to the Department
3. Managing the program of Interstate Compact for Juveniles, and
4. Providing assistance and supervisions for the foster care program

During Fiscal Year 1978-79, there were 1,818 new probation cases referred to the Division for services. The average number of probation cases under supervision monthly was 1,660. There were 1,343 new cases committed to the Department of Correction, and 483 cases recommitted for a total of 1,826 cases. The monthly average after-care caseload for this Fiscal Year was 2,839. This number includes offenders in the youth centers and those in the communities. The Division of Juvenile Probation offers after-care services to all courts and communities in the State. Probationary services are offered to all courts with the exception of the four juvenile courts in Shelby, Davidson, Knox, and Hamilton Counties; those courts have their own probation staff. The Division also coordinates all Interstate Compact agreements for juveniles. This is coordinated from the Central Office staff through the juvenile District Directors.

Expenditures - Juvenile Probation

01 Regular Salaries	$1,724,014.97
02 Employer Benefits	277,643.75
Total Personal Services & Benefits	2,001,658.72
03 Travel, Actual Year 13 months	180,361.95
04 Printing, Duplicating & Binding	33,468.03
06 Communications	67,935.40
07 Maintenance, Repairs & Service	2,251.09
08 Professional Services & Dues	7,619.90
09 Supplies and Materials	5,763.32
10 Rentals and Insurance	2.27
12 Awards and Indemnities	103.75
13 Grants and Subsidies	12,801.59
16 Equipment	4,751.05
Total Other Expenditures	315,058.35
GRAND TOTAL	$2,316,717.07
FUNDING SOURCES	
Appropriation	$2,316,637.07
Inter-Departmental Revenue	80.00
TOTAL FUNDING	$2,316,717.07

JUVENILE PROBATION

- Probation Cases referred from Juvenile Courts- - 1,818
- Number of Juveniles committed to the Department- -1,826
- Number of Juveniles placed on jobs- -1,468
- Number of Juveniles placed in trade or private schools- -127
- Number of Juveniles placed in military schools- -81
- Number of Juveniles placed in public schools- -1,186
- Number of ISC investigations- -378

JUVENILE PROBATION AND COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	P*	C*	T*	COUNTY	P*	C*	T*
Anderson	36	19	55	Lauderdale	45	14	59
Bedford	29	11	40	Lawrence	31	9	40
Benton	5	6	11	Lewis	3	0	3
Bledsoe	1	0	1	Lincoln	13	9	22
Blount	88	15	103	Loudon	31	3	34
Bradley	25	20	45	McMinn	1	10	11
Campbell	19	17	36	McNairy	20	6	26
Cannon	4	1	5	Macon	15	5	20
Carroll	18	18	36	Madison	111	44	155
Carter	32	9	41	Marion	13	5	18
Cheatham	43	4	47	Marshall	23	12	35
Chester	8	3	11	Maury	71	13	84
Claiborne	0	2	2	Meigs	6	1	7
Clay	0	2	2	Monroe	26	18	44
Cocke	0	11	11	Montgomery	127	55	182
Coffee	81	22	103	Moore	2	0	2
Crockett	7	6	13	Morgan	6	0	6
Cumberland	45	32	77	Obion	21	8	27
Davidson	0	92	92	Overton	6	5	11
Decatur	10	2	12	Perry	9	0	9
DeKalb	36	11	47	Pickett	4	3	7
Dickson	1	16	17	Polk	0	0	0
Dyer	10	14	24	Putnam	104	21	125
Fayette	17	5	22	Rhea	20	13	33
Fentress	22	7	29	Roane	16	16	32
Franklin	21	12	33	Robertson	19	16	35
Gibson	73	20	93	Rutherford	86	8	94
Giles	14	2	16	Scott	15	0	15
Grainger	1	2	3	Sequatchie	2	5	7
Greene	2	15	17	Sevier	0	6	6
Grundy	0	3	3	Shelby	4	243	247
Hamblen	24	30	54	Smith	0	0	0
Hamilton	2	35	37	Stewart	1	1	2
Hancock	1	5	6	Sullivan	27	59	86
Hardeman	12	4	16	Sumner	20	15	35
Hardin	19	5	24	Tipton	0	10	10
Hawkins	7	4	11	Trousdale	0	1	1
Haywood	14	3	17	Union	1	1	2
Henderson	9	3	12	Unicoi	9	3	12
Henry	15	14	29	Van Buren	1	1	2
Hickman	9	0	9	Warren	52	23	75
Houston	3	3	6	Washington	36	15	51
Humphreys	10	5	15	Wayne	3	5	8
Jackson	6	1	7	Weakley	26	10	36
Jefferson	11	9	20	White	30	16	46
Johnson	9	4	13	Williamson	57	31	88
Knox	0	62	62	Wilson	34	18	52
Lake	3	0	3				

GRAND TOTALS - Probation 1,949** **131 unruly cases from West TN and
New Commitments 1,343 Upper Cumb. regions were counted

*P--Placed on Probation *C--Committed *T--Total County Action

THE DIVISION OF FOSTER AND GROUP HOMES was established in the Fiscal Year 1964-65. The Tennessee State Legislature appropriated $75,000 for Fiscal Years 1965-67 in order to reimburse the foster parents for the care which they provided to the children placed in their homes by the Department of Correction. Prior to this funding, families were asked to provide room, board, supervision, clothing, and medical care without any financial support from the State.

The purpose of this new program was to provide basic support and care for those who were in need of an alternative living arrangement, because their natural family was either unwilling, unable, or unsuitable for their children to return or remain in their home. Prior to the funding of these alternative placements, children who found themselves in this status would be placed in a juvenile institution and await great lengths of time to be placed back into society.

Since that first year of funding, the Foster and Group Home Division has evolved and expanded its scope and purpose. From the initial $75,000 appropriation, the division has grown into nearly a two million dollar per year service provider.

The goal of the Division is to provide quality residential care, supervision, and treatment within a community-based environment for children who are committed to the Department of Correction. These residential services take the form of three basic types of programs - 1) Foster homes, 2)Contract services from licensed child caring agencies, and 3) State operated Group homes. All of these provide the children: food, shelter, supervision, medical, and dental care. All programs utilize resources readily available in the communities, i.e., public and vocational schools, health centers, employment training, and church activities.

The purpose of the Division is to provide surrogate homes and families for those children who are unable to return to their natural homes. Another function is to provide community-based treatment for children who are non-criminal offenders (status offenders) and those delinquent offenders determined in need of such services. These children may be placed in an alternative program for one of two reasons: 1) as a diversion to institutionalization or 2) as a continuation of their institutional treatment.

When a child is placed in a group home, he/she benefits from a host of inherent factors associated with such a placement. First of all, treatment is provided in leased homes that are spacious enough to house ten to twelve children and comfortably furnished to provide a home-like atmosphere. Secondly, almost all of the residents are eligible for Medicaid, which provides psychological services as needed for preventive medical care.

At the group home, residents are provided 24-hour supervision, meals, tutoring, counseling, and most importantly, a near home-like environment with a husband and wife serving as surrogate parents. They can even earn an allowance by satisfactorily performing assigned chores. The remaining staff, which consists of a Director, liaison counselor, relief houseparents, and a cook, are also available for counseling and other developmental services. Aftercare is provided by the Division of Juvenile Probation for those children who successfully complete the program. This service is provided for approximately three years.

Expenditures - Foster & Group Homes

01	Regular Salaries	$632,064.27
02	Employer Benefits	97,649.23
Total Personal Services & Benefits		$729,713.50
03	Travel	29,829.64
04	Printing, Duplicating & Binding	876.87
05	Utilities and Fuel	21,317.17
06	Communications	14,343.86
07	Maintenance, Repairs & Service	2,460.18
08	Professional Services & Dues	7,907.20
09	Supplies and Materials	109,608.19
10	Rentals and Insurance	44,918.76
11	Motor Vehicle Operations	6,127.52
12	Awards and Indemnities	10,660.93
13	Grants and Subsidies	442,641.19
16	Equipment	25,906.29
Total Other Expenditures		716,597.80
	GRAND TOTAL	$1,446,311.30

FUNDING SOURCES	
Appropriation	844,434.68
Inter-Departmental	601,876.62
TOTAL FUNDING	$1,446,311.30

THE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Division of Community Services includes all correctional efforts in the community to provide alternatives to incarceration. Programs under this administrative umbrella are Community Service Centers, Adult Probation and Parole, Jail Inspection, Halfway Houses and Restitution.

THE DIVISION OF REHABILITATIVE SERVICES is responsible for the operation of the Department's four Community Service Centers and two Halfway Inns. The centers provide a program of decreasing institutional control and increasing individual responsibility for offenders in transition from prison to full release according to the requirements set forth in T.C.A. 41-1801 through 41-1816.

During Fiscal Year 1978-79, these centers provided work, educational, and restitution release programs for a total of 1,370 residents with an average daily population of 431. These services were provided at a cost of $12.60 per resident per day.

As of June 30, 1979, the centers housed three hundred and seventy-six (376) residents participating in outside work or educational programs and sixty-one (61) others assigned to work at the centers. The residents assigned to cook, clean, and provide maintenance services at the centers save the State the expense of employing a like number of "free world" staff.

The following provides information relative to the various Community Service Centers and Halfway Inns.

SUMMARY FY 78-79

Administration	CAPACITY	ADMISSIONS	RELEASES	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	EXPENDITURES	RESIDENT COST PER DAY	
					$ 99,676.04		
Chattanooga	70	208	200	57	327,352.28	$15.73	
Knoxville	90	281	283	101	465,358.13	12.62	
Memphis	120	318	257	113	424,794.49	10.34	
Nashville (20 Females)	150	532	699	138	516,652.92	10.26	
Halfway Inn (Male)	12	16	20	11	90,292.32	22.48	
Halfway Inn (Female)	12	15	17	11	55,539.17	13.83	
TOTAL	454	1,370	1,476	431	$1,979,665.35	$12.58	(average-based on total expenditures)

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

Total Expenditures, FY 78-79	$1,979,665.35
Revenues-Residents Room, Board, Transportation	(564,967.46)
Revenues-Other Sources	(111,214.08)
Dollar Cost to the State	$1,303,483.81
State Cost Per Resident Per Year	$3,024.32
State Cost Per Resident Per Day	$ 8.29

EXPENDITURES
REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

	Community Service Centers				Halfway Inns			
	Chattanooga	Knoxville	Memphis	Nashville	Male	Female	Central Office Administration	Summary
01 Regular Salaries	$204,476.98	$248,634.07	$214,951.83	$302,222.10	$46,074.50	$19,688.00	$ 45,252.59	$1,081,300.07
02 Employer Benefits	32,534.60	41,487.64	34,741.81	47,685.86	7,335.31	2,892.61	6,418.28	173,096.11
Total Personal Services & Benefits	237,011.58	290,121.71	249,693.64	349,907.96	53,409.81	22,580.61	51,670.87	1,254,396.18
03 Travel	9,977.17	18,379.93	29,997.40	28,792.58	547.54	468.82	9,048.12	97,211.56
04 Printing, Duplicating & Binding	2,616.67	3,374.99	3,850.74	3,627.38	0	0	1,373.86	14,843.64
05 Utilities and Fuel	16,986.43	21,799.88	22,965.11	31,572.87	4,022.48	2,990.97		100,337.74
06 Communications	4,736.23	6,759.63	6,480.34	4,027.70	1,147.14	1,346.19	7,673.33	32,170.56
07 Maintenance, Repairs & Service	4,728.76	10,970.25	2,236.80	2,188.88	258.70	209.95	168.73	20,762.07
08 Professional Services & Dues	2,280.80	4,385.90	5,716.72	6,434.02	804.55	360.40	18,277.42	38,259.81
09 Supplies and Materials	41,665.03	87,362.64	95,399.65	71,513.31	13,676.02	13,621.89	655.07	323,893.61
10 Rentals and Insurance	6.00	700.00	76.00	0	6,600.00	4,400.00	350.26	12,132.26
11 Motor Vehicle Operations	96.52	132.35	31.27	111.97	1,204.58	1,195.99	105.18	2,877.86
12 Awards and Indemnities	4,958.48	10,403.40	6,804.08	12,568.20	6,868.75	5,263.50	48.75	46,915.16
13 Grants and Subsidies	139.76	6,211.59	788.12	758.25	749.23	1,757.25	10,204.50	20,608.70
14 Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Stores for Resale, Reissue or Mfg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Equipment	2,148.85	4,755.86	754.62	5,149.80	1,003.52	1,343.60	99.95	15,256.20
Total Other Expenditures	90,340.70	175,236.42	175,100.85	166,744.96	36,882.51	32,958.56	48,005.17	725,269.17
GRAND TOTAL	$327,352.28	$465,358.13	$424,794.49	$516,652.92	$90,292.32	$55,539.17	$ 99,676.04	$1,979,665.35
FUNDING SOURCES								
Appropriation	250,643.81	305,694.51	270,286.88	325,103.92	38,544.45	8,473.95	103,249.79	1,303,423.81
Federal	787.50	1,472.25	1,426.50	6,066.00			(3,573.75)	6,178.50
Current Services-Departmental Revenue	75,485.97	158,191.37	153,081.11	185,358.00	878.92	2,506.00		574,074.87
Inter-Departmental Revenue	435.00			125.00	50,868.95	44,559.22		95,988.17
TOTAL FUNDING	$327,352.28	$465,358.13	$424,794.49	$516,652.92	$90,292.32	$55,539.17	$ 99,676.04	$1,979,665.35

THE DIVISION OF ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE is charged with the supervision of adult offenders diverted from institutions and offenders released from institutions and requiring follow-up supervision.

The professional staff of the Probation and Parole Division consists of one hundred thirty-five (135) probation and parole officers, four (4) hearing officers, eight (8) Coordinators of Volunteer Services, seven (7) District Directors, eight (8) Regional Directors, an Assistant State Director, and a State Director. All but the last two positions are located in the eight (8) regions throughout the State.

Statistical Summary

	Total 6/30/78	Total 6/30/79	Net Change
Parole	2,288	2,442	+ 154
Probation	6,093	7,329	+1,236
ISC	1,199	1,223	+ 24
Extended Furlough	662	1*	- 661
Total	10,242	10,995	- 753

*House Bill 2016 abolished the Extended Furlough program which allowed residents to be released on furlough (pass) for extended periods of time in advance of parole in order to alleviate overcrowding.

During 1978-79, the Board held approximately 5,000 hearings in parole, parole violation, and executive clemency matters. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-five (1,955) residents of the Department of Correction were recommended for parole, five hundred and seventy-three (573) were declined for parole, and two hundred and fifty (250) parolees had their paroles revoked, ninety-seven (97) residents had their parole recommendation rescinded prior to release, seventy-seven (77) Letters of Relief were granted, and three hundred and ten (310) alleged parole violators were declared delinquent. In addition, seventy-four (74) formal executive clemency hearings were held. The Governor acted favorably upon the Board's recommendation in all seventy-four (74) cases.

The passage of Senate Bill 1409, the Pardons and Paroles Reform Act of 1979, prompted a major reorganization of the Department. The Parole Board and the parole supervisory function will be completely separated from the Department as of July 1, 1979.

The establishment of the Diversion Program, Senate Bill 806, allows first offenders charged with an offense, the maximum sentence not to exceed ten (10) years, to voluntarily enter into an agreement with the State to defer their prosecution and to submit to the supervision of an agency. In most cases, the client will become the responsibility of the Probation Department.

Whether the agency supervising this individual is State, public or private, an agreed-upon fee will be paid by the offender.

House Bill 45 establishes a monthly five dollar supervision and rehabilitation fee and calls for a monthly payment of five dollars into the criminal injuries compensation fund to be paid by probationers. The Act also establishes hardship criteria for individuals who are not financially able to pay these fees. This Act will provide the Department additional revenue needed to meet the demands placed upon it by the courts as well as to provide funds for the victims of a criminal act.

The Department will standardize its operation during the next fiscal year and adopt a caseload management system to meet the legislative mandates.

EXPENDITURES

	Probation	Parole
01 Regular Salaries	$1,854,586.25	$693,400.00
02 Employer Benefits	294,909.21	110,900.00
Total Personal Services & Benefits	2,149,495.46	804,300.00
03 Travel	150,303.26	79,283.26
04 Printing, Duplicating & Binding	26,639.28	7,210.86
05 Utilities and Fuel	1,870.42	
06 Communications	101,432.81	27,346.29
07 Maintenance, Repairs & Service	8,744.99	1,046.80
08 Professional Services & Dues	6,183.59	321.16
09 Supplies and Materials	7,581.30	3,652.19
10 Rentals and Insurance	158,821.02	15,640.00
11 Motor Vehicle Operations		
12 Awards and Indemnities	195.00	38,000.00
13 Grants and Subsidies	7,278.05	3,800.00
14 Unclassified		
15 Stores for Resale, Reissue or Mfg.		
16 Equipment	9,308.68	5,145.03
Total Other Expenditures	478,358.40	181,445.59
GRAND TOTAL	$2,627,853.86	$985,745.59
FUNDING SOURCES		
Appropriation	$2,627,823.86	$985,745.59
Current Services-Departmental Revenues	30.00	
TOTAL FUNDING	$2,627,853.86	$985,745.59

THE DIVISION OF JAIL INSPECTION, as mandated by statute (Section 41-1144 T.C.A.), continued its annual inspections of local correctional facilities in accordance with established minimum standards. On July 1, 1978, the Jail Inspection Division initiated its annual inspection. In order for a facility to receive certification status, it must satisfactorily comply with minimum standards for local correctional facilities.

The goal of the Division of Jail Inspection is to provide resources to local jurisdictions which are interested in upgrading their facilities to meet minimum standards. The resources include technical assistance, meeting with local officials, and making recommendations to facilitate the improvement of local facilities.

Tennessee's local correctional system is composed of ninety-five (95) county jails and eight (8) county workhouses and/or penal farms, eighty-six municipal temporary holding facilities, and four (4) juvenile detention facilities which are located in the four major areas of the State. During 1978, fifty-three percent (53%) of the county operated correctional facilities received certification for satisfactorily complying with minimum standards for local correctional facilities; whereas, sixty-three (63%) percent of the municipal temporary holding facilities and all of the juvenile detention facilities received certification.

The operating cost for the Division of Jail Inspection for the past year was $67,000. The cost for inspecting a facility was approximately $173.58.

THE DIVISION OF AGRI-INDUSTRIES

The Division of Agri-Industries was formed in 1978 to provide coordination and management of the Correction Industries and Institutional Farms. Agri-Industries is moving toward the "free venture model" concept of prison industries and farms, whereby the inmate is subjected to conditions which approximate the free world as closely as possible, given the restraints of a prison environment. The inmate is taught good work habits through the use of time clocks, production quotas, crop yields, grievance procedures, promotions to better jobs with higher pay, incentive pay, and interpersonal communications and interactions with co-workers and civilian supervisors. The inmate is also charged with a certain amount of responsibility to be executed, thereby learning both peer group pressures and management pressures which will be present in the free world environment. He can also learn a marketable skill which will enable him to integrate back into society as a productive member. Examples of training are: wood working, metal fabrication, welding, data processing, dental appliances manufacturing, dairy operation, beef and swine farming, row crop and truck farming, equipment maintenance and operation, sign manufacturing, administrative and clerical skills, and a host of other skills. An ample opportunity exists for an inmate to gain skills which are readily marketable, provided he will apply himself.

Tennessee Agri-Industries has two major Divisions: Institutional Farms and State Industries. Each Division is headed by a Director who reports directly to the Assistant Commissioner for Agri-Industries. Each Director is charged with operating their Division to provide maximum services at the most economical cost to the State. They are also charged with employing their resources to return a reasonable return on investment while producing a quality product or service.

TENNESSEE STATE INDUSTRIES has continued to work toward updating all areas of operations to better correlate with private industry. Examples would be the design and manufacturing of a new line of furniture, replacing worn or obsolete equipment, upgrading the physical plants to conform to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards, and the combination of several plant facilities and operations to improve plant efficiency and reduce costs. State Industries now operates eight manufacturing plants within the Correction Department, i.e., Print, Wood, Metal, Centerline, Soap & Chemical, Paint, and Sign Plants. Tennessee State Industries employed an average of 468 inmates and 76 civilians during Fiscal Year 1978-79.

During Fiscal Year 1976-77, an Incentive Pay Program was instituted for inmates employed by Industries. In Fiscal Year 1977-78, the hourly wage averaged 25¢ per hour; Fiscal Year 1978-79 averaged 49¢ per hour, or an increase of 96%. The Incentive Pay Program has shown outstanding results in productivity, while at the same time providing the opportunity for the inmate to earn a higher wage. The average productivity, as a function of sales dollars generated by each inmate, has increased from $8,711 in Fiscal Year 1977-78 to $9,872 in Fiscal Year 1978-79, a 13.3% increase.

Tennessee State Industries closed this Fiscal Year with a net profit of $239,729, or an increase of $84,779 (54.7%) over last Fiscal Year. Sales increased from $3,990,922 in Fiscal Year 1977-78 to $4,646,647, an increase of 16.4%. In the coming Fiscal Year, State Industries will implement two major new industries, and one minor industry. The two major industries are license plate manufacturing at Fort Pillow State Farm with estimated annual revenues of $1,000,000+ and a Data Processing Operation at the Tennessee State Penitentiary with the first year revenue estimated to be $300,000+. (This operation also has a potential one million dollar volume.) The minor industry will be Dental Appliance Manufacturing at Turney Center with an estimated annual revenue of $100,000. These new industries will provide employment and educational benefits for an estimated 115 to 150 inmates and eight civilians.

It is the goal of State Industries to have a viable manufacturing industry at each adult facility in the future. By providing an occupation for the inmate, he will learn good working habits, a marketable skill, fiscal responsibility from managing his earnings, and pride and self-esteem from being a part of an ongoing, dynamic organization.

Expenditures - Tennessee State Industries

		FY 1977-78	FY 1978-79
01	Salaries	$ 797,455.50	$ 776,912.07
02	Benefits	125,553.63	126,317.18
03	Travel	96,237.84	98,837.48
05	Utilities	98,530.35	92,010.63
06	Telephone	7,417.55	10,470.52
07	Maintenance	52,466.76	44,640.02
08	Dues - Subscriptions	578.54	5,548.09
09	Supplies	88,110.32	114,201.68
10	Rental	5,667.47	1,362.89
11	Automotive	5,906.76	3,982.27
12	Inmate Salaries	194,103.96	176,508.77
13	Training	35.00	135.00
15	Stores for Mfg.	2,243,763.50	1,916,218.59
16	Equipment	53,989.90	16,085.51
TOTAL		$3,769,817.08	$3,383,230.70*
	Funding Sources		
262.30	City & County	$ 720,596.63	$ 934,002.85
270.94	State Agencies	3,204,171.02	3,597,908.60
		$3,924,767.65	$4,531,911.45*

*Total Expenditures and Revenues do not include data entry, dental lab, and encumbrances.

THE DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL FARMS closed Fiscal Year 1978-79 with an operating profit for the second consecutive year since the Department of Correction took over total responsibility from the Department of Agriculture.

The primary goals and objectives of Institutional Farms are those of security, utilization of inmate labor to produce food and other farm-related goods and services to Correction and other State institutions, and to teach a marketable skill to the inmate.

Modern methods and technology in farming are practiced at all times. These include use, care, and maintenance of all types of farm machinery and equipment; modern livestock ration formulation and feeding; soil and water conservation; bee and swine farming; poultry and egg production; dairy management and production; and farm administration. The Department of Correction uses approximately 12,000 acres of prime farm land located in four areas throughout the State: Fort Pillow State Farm in West Tennessee; Cockrill Bend State Farm near Nashville; Taft Farm near Pikeville; and the Brushy Mountain Honor Farm near Petros, which reopened in the spring of 1978. Institutional Farms employed an average of 90 inmates and 31 civilians during Fiscal Year 1978-79.

In conjunction with the University of Tennessee Rural Extension Services and the College of Veterinary Science, Institutional Farms initiated a program of herd management and upgrading at Cockrill Bend State Farm, through the combined efforts of the University of Tennessee and Institutional Farms management. There is a two-way benefit in this program:

1. Institutional Farms receives the highest quality veterinary services and advice for a very minimal cost, which otherwise could not be afforded;

2. The University gains a "real world" teaching laboratory for the veterinary students and research opportunities for the faculty.

This program has been highly successful as a result of the total cooperation of all parties. Having this program initiated Statewide on all the institutional farms is one of the Division's goals for Fiscal Years 1979-81.

Institutional Farms closed Fiscal Year 1978-79 with a net operation profit of $28,099.38. This represents a decrease of $56,776 (66.8%) over Fiscal Year 1977-78.

INSTITUTIONAL FARMS
Report of Operations
FYE 6/30/78 and FYE 6/30/79

Object Code	Description	FYE 6/30/78	FYE 6/30/79
01	Regular Salaries & Wages	$ 381,577.95	$ 406,758.85
02	Employee Benefits	61,714.15	67,773.53
	Total 01 and 02	443,292.10	474,532.38
03	Travel	33,017.05	55,327.08
04	Print, Duplicate & Film Process	4,121.27	3,448.07
05	Utilities & Fuel	87,266.56	158,883.61
06	Communication & Shipping	6,987.32	10,059.62
07	Maintenance, Repairs & Service	21,324.39	21,590.52
08	Professional & Administrative Service	11,399.94	40,682.95
09	Supplies	818,788.96	862,230.50
10	Rental & Insurance	133,700.07	94,303.44
11	Motor Vehicle Operation	58,056.00	105,289.47
12	Awards & Indemnities	76,474.22	102,655.55
13	Grants & Subsidies		20.55
15	Items for Resale		20,565.34
16	Equipment	55,864.46	145,365.34
18	Buildings	- 0 -	592.30
	Total of 03 thru 18	$1,307,000.24	$1,621,014.34
	Total Expenditures	$1,750,292.34	$2,095,546.72
Funding			
	Current Service Revenue	748,782.54	812,635.33
	Inter-Departmental Revenue	1,086,385.31	1,311,010.77
		$1,835,167.85	$2,123,646.10
Revenue Less Expenses			
	Net Income or (Loss)	84,875.51	28,099.38
Increase in Assets over FY 77-78		372,130.74	366,257.23
Net Income for Fiscal Year 78-79		$ 457,006.25	$ 394,356.61